REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,343.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 48 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year ,, | ,, 24 |
| Three Months ,, | ,, 14 |
| One Month ,, | ,, 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| Ten Lines and under— | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. WILKINSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

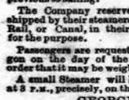
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. KMEU, 1,539 tons, and 300 H.P., Capt. GEO. LEE, will leave for CHINA on the 22nd inst., calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

2, Rampart Row, Fort.

### WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL | Rs. 500 |
| ,, SUEZ | ,, 300 |

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer SPHINX will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £40 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

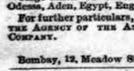
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 19th August 1872.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 23 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (for shipment at Genoa) | 62 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

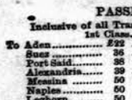
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government),—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

### STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 982 | tons. | Length | 241-0 ft. |
| Measurement | | Breadth | 29-1 ft. |
| 200-951 | | Depth of hold | 14-8 ft. |

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirealdy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

*Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.*

*Uniform with "Laya of Ind."*

## MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Rich Open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, made to order.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., in the godown underneath Apollo House, formerly occupied by Messrs. Badham and Co. The rich open carved blackwood household furniture, made to order, such as conversation sofa couches and chairs with spring and damask cushions, easy, and arm chairs, round and other tables, chiffoniers, hatstands, teapoys, Ottoman book shelves, bookstands, cheval glasses in gilt frames.

An Invoice of rich gilted Bohemian Glassware.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, T. Cloth.
7 Cases Coloured Prints.
4 ,, White Madapollams.
10 Bales Mule Twist, No. 40.
6 Cases Grey Dhoties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1872.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT BATCH

OF

REAL PEARLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A RARE ASSORTMENT

OF

BEAUTIFUL PEARLS,

suited for all description of Jewellery, and varying in size from 2 chows up to 150 chows weight each. They are divided into lots of convenient size, and can be inspected daily.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1872.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, a Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham by Marks, a handsome fast-trotting Australian Mare, &c., at Parell, opposite Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of T. Horsefall, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a set of camp table in 5 pieces, a round dining table for 8 persons, dining-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre Ottomans, sideboard, hatstand, a four-post bedstead, table argan 1 lamps, single and 4 lights hanging do., mahogany dressing glass, clothes presses, &c. &c.

By direction of RAHMA and NOAM, daughters of YACOOB SEGMA NESSEIM, deceased, who by a certificate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 414 of 1867 (when the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elias Joshua Abadia and others executors of the late Yacoob Segma Nessein deceased, were defendants) were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Segma Nessein, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Segma Nessein, deceased, which estates inter alia comprised the following three immoveable properties.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held at the respective premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, the 2 properties respectively bearing the assessment No. 2, and on THURSDAY, the 29th August, the property assessed under No 3. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day as above specified.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement, thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the city of Bombay bearing the Assessment No. 2 the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side par by part of the property of the said Rahma and Noam, and partly by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam, and now of Mr. C. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Issac Dawood, and also all that piece or parcel of ground with the Messuage, or tenement thereon, situate in Rope Walk Lane in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2 the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel, and on the south side by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. F. Hoyer and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Graves, Cotton and Co. and Shookoor Abrahim.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon situate in Ropewalk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the city of Bombay bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the west side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Col. Keatings, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Shatoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. C. TYABJEE, Vendor's Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS .....MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

WEDNESDAY, 21st AUGUST.

The Performance will commence with, for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,

SCHOOL,

IN FOUR ACTS.

Act I.—The Glade,—Recreation, &c.
Act II.—The House,—Examination.
Acts III. & IV.—Grounds,—Flirtation ; Realization.

Conclude with, FOR THE LAST TIME, the Musical Comedetta, the

WATERMAN

with all the Original Music.

ON THURSDAY AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 5 | Gallery | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | ,, 3 | | |

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

### MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held THIS DAY :—

Proposed by Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq., Chairman,
Seconded by Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.,

"That the following special Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th July last, be and it is hereby confirmed :—That the Mazagon Land Company, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily."

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurzunsey, Esq.,
Seconded by Hormusjee Muncherjee Nicobsea, Esq.,

"That Mr. Munchershaw Bazonjee be, and is hereby, appointed Liquidator of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and his remuneration be Rs. 500, and that he be authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the 'Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' to the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' a Joint-Stock Company by having a Capital of Rupees Thirty-five Lacs, divided into 1,75 Shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid-up share in the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited."

રામજી માધવજી.

*i.e.* RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, Chairman.

Hornby Row No. 1, Bombay, 17th August 1872.

### ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST 1872.

| RECEIPTS. | Budget Estimate | For Past Week. | Present Week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Bal. 1st Jan. '72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1726316 6 0 |
| Rates | 17,35,445 | 935,159 3 1 | 49,767 7 10 | 388496 10 11 |
| Duties—Town | 5,65,000 | 300,617 15 0 | 6,940 10 11 | 307558 10 11 |
| Do. Tobacco | 1,42,000 | 90,886 1 0 | 3,725 9 3 | 94,611 10 3 |
| Do. Liquor | 1,22,139 | 37,746 12 0 | 17 8 0 | 37,764 4 0 |
| Conservancy Cess | 10,786 | 5,219 0 0 | ..... | 5,219 0 0 |
| Do. Wheel Tax | 2,30,031 | 136,919 3 6 | 4,603 2 0 | 140922 5 6 |
| Market Fees | 2,11,5 4 | 131,985 0 0 | 5,246 15 11 | 137231 15 11 |
| Hackney Carriages | 2,92,500 | 159,788 14 5 | 6,982 9 6 | 127381 7 11 |
| Health Dept. | 12,000 | 12,000 0 0 | ..... | 12,000 0 0 |
| Workshops | 9,300 | 17,034 8 8 | 3,739 9 3 | 180,774 1 11 |
| Debt | 15,00,000 | 15000 0 0 | ..... | 1500000 0 0 |
| Deposits | ..... | 156,928 8 8 | ..... | 156928 8 8 |
| Advances | 1,80,000 | 90,263 8 3 | 5,12,284 10 11 | 73,548 3 7 |
| Miscellaneous—Fines | 13,000 | 6,661 2 4 | 234 0 0 | 6,895 2 4 |
| Do. Receipts | 3,748 | 18,720 4 11 | 32 4 11 | 18,752 9 10 |
| Do. Fees | 59,171 | 45,164 7 3 | 737 2 10 | 45,901 10 1 |
| Do. Savings | 2,148 | 3,966 8 9 | 5 0 0 | 3,971 8 9 |
| Last Yr's Assets | ..... | 9,943 6 11 | ..... | 9,943 6 11 |
| Total Rs. | 49,02,174 | 3650285 4 1 | 90,506 6 11 | 3740791 11 0 |
| Grand Total Rs. | | | | 39 7410 1 0 |

| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendence | 1,23,403 | 74,467 12 3 | 1,027 1 9 | 75,494 14 0 |
| Assessment | 30,693 | 31,118 15 4 | 639 1 10 | 31,758 1 3 |
| Collection Dept. | 84,138 | 45,922 14 4 | 4,624 1 5 | 50,546 15 9 |
| Police Account | 3,76,462 | 22,9791 0 4 | 118 2 0 | 229909 2 4 |
| Health Dept. | 8,89,333 | 441,502 8 11 | 47,007 11 1 | 488510 3 12 |
| Public Works— | | | | |
| Establishment | 75,073 | 42,040 15 3 | ..... | 42,040 15 3 |
| Lighting | 2,56,646 | 140,683 9 7 | ..... | 140683 9 7 |
| Watering | 1,19,941 | 86,939 3 4 | ..... | 86,939 3 4 |
| Repairs, Roads | 2,41,322 | 182,443 14 4 | 23 0 0 | 182466 14 4 |
| Do. Buildings | 3,393 | 177 15 6 | ..... | 177 15 6 |
| Impt. of Streets | 50,000 | 692 14 3 | ..... | 692 14 3 |
| Water Works | 70,354 | 121,186 4 10 | 22 0 0 | 121208 4 10 |
| Drainage | 2,83,017 | 23,632 8 4 | 220 8 0 | 23 853 0 4 |
| Vic. Gardens | 5,000 | 500 0 0 | ..... | 500 0 0 |
| Workshops | ..... | 42,993 5 6 | 22 0 0 | 43,022 5 6 |
| Debt | 5,72,724 | 0-8 424,555 2 6 | 21 2 6 | 424576 5 0 |
| Education | 10,000 | 4,831 6 0 | ..... | 4,831 6 0 |
| Deposits | ..... | 67,586 13 2 | 1,265 0 0 | 68,851 13 2 |
| Advances | 20,000 | 37,742 12 5 | 13,369 5 9 | 51,112 2 2 |
| Plant & Stores | ..... | 12 6 11 | ..... | 12 6 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 16,221 | 28,115 15 3 | 503 0 0 | 28,620 15 3 |
| Last Year's Liabilities | ..... | 1622575 10 3 | ..... | 1622575 10 3 |
| Total Rs. 38 | 45156-0-8 | 3658991 10 1 | 48,864 2 11 | 3707855 13 0 |
| Balance on 17th August 1872 | | | | 209554 4 0 |
| Grand Total Rs. | | | | 3917410 1 0 |

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICE.

LONDON : LEADENHALL STREET, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman.—Colonel KINGSCOTE, C.B., M.P., of Kingscote.
Deputy Chairman.—J. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., (Mackenzie, Trinder & Co.), Old Broad Street.
The Hon'ble EVELYN ASHLEY.
ABEL CHAPMAN, Esq. (Barton & Co.)
ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS DAKIN, (Dakin Bros.), Cheechurch Lane.
MR. ALDERMAN HALE, West Heath, Hampstead.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq., (Reynolds & Co.), East India Avenue.
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq., Threadneedle Street.
General Manager.—WILLIAM PALIN CLIBBORN, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCHES : CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

BOMBAY OFFICE :—30, MEDOW STREET.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. DALLAS, Esq., LL.D., (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch.)
G. F. HENRY, Esq., (Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.)
H. W. PAYNE, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Referee.—Dr. J. H. SYLVESTER.
Bankers.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Every variety of Life Assurance business is transacted by this Company, and all the advantages offered by other Companies afforded, combined with the following speciality :—

ASSURANCES BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

The Directors desire to draw special attention to the feature of non-forfeiture of Policies, by the issue of

FREE PAID-UP POLICIES,

after one Premium has been received, provided the Assurance shall have been effected under Table C, known as the Limited Premium Table. The amount of Paid-up Policy to be granted shall be, when the Premiums are payable in ten years,—

One-tenth of the sum assured after payment of one Annual Premium ;
Two-tenths of the sum assured after payment of two Annual Premiums ;
Three-tenths of the sum assured after payment of three Annual Premiums ;

and so on, giving one-tenth of the sum assured for every Annual Premium received by the Company.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, payable for TEN YEARS ONLY, to Assure Rs. 1,000 at death, whenever that event may happen, including non-forfeiture of the Policy if the Assured is unable to complete the ten payments.

| Age next Birthday. | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Age next Birthday. | With Pr. fits. | Without Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 20 | 72 6 8 | 61 14 0 | 35 | 82 1 4 | 73 9 4 |
| 25 | 75 2 8 | 67 6 0 | 40 | 86 14 8 | 77 15 4 |
| 30 | 78 4 8 | 70 2 8 | 45 | 92 5 4 | 82 12 8 |

EXAMPLE.—A, aged 30, opens a Policy for Rs. 3,000, and pays a Premium for Ten Years, instead of under the ordinary plan for the whole of life, of Rs. 234-14-0 ; at the end of Two Years he finds himself unable to continue his Policy. He will have paid Rs. 469-12-0, and he would get a Policy for Rs. 600, on which no further Premium would be payable, and free of all conditions.

ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Tables have been constructed on a liberal basis. The rates will be found to be as moderate as is consistent with perfect security ; and lower than most other Offices.

Copies of the last Report and Balance-sheet, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any further information, may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or at the Branch Offices in Bombay and Calcutta.

C. J. WALLIS,
Bombay, August, 1872. Manager for India.

### THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY

(Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (Rs. 180) PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID on and after the 21st instant by the Undersigned to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th August 1872.

### CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class

BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS. No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples.

### NOTICE.

No. 97 SUITS 122, 123, AND 124 OF 1871.

In the Court of BABU NOBINCHANDAR BANERJIA, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Judge of Sattara Court Sugar.

GAYAPARSHAD DUBE of SAGAR .....Plaintiff.
RAJA DEBI SINGH, CHIEF of PETEBRA .....Defendant.

AMOUNT OF DECREE Rs. 3,815-15-9.

IN execution of decrees in the above Suits, it is hereby notified that on the 20th day of September next, and following dates, at 12 o'clock, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sagar, the right, title, and interest of RAJA DEBISINGH of Petebra, zillah Sagar, the defendant in the case, in the property particularized in the subjoined Schedule will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless the amount of the decree be previously paid or the sale stayed by order of the Court.

* Schedule.

The following 18 villages in Tappa Kaisli, Pargana Deori Tehsil Rehli, Zillah Sagar :—

| Name of the Village. | Area according to acres. | Government Jumma. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Dumna | 1264 | 400 |
| Patha Kalan | 1171 | 200 |
| Ram Kheri | 912 | 194 |
| Birsha | 931 | 105 |
| Deori Kalan | 521 | 120 |
| Deori Khurd | 156 | 95 |
| Mara Mahon | 1190 | 106 |
| Kesli Chakhla | 1432 | 535 |
| Jamunia | 1167 | 133 |
| Tamri | 1149 | 61 |
| Patna Khurd | 2101 | 175 |
| Ram Garha | 1090 | 150 |
| Sunpur | 1013 | 49 |
| Bankuri | 1034 | 160 |
| Berkar | 728 | 90 |
| Bhunbaro | 882 | 54 |
| Hiranpar Churka | 942 | 19 |
| Kishenpur | 1271 | 125 |

J. N. H. MACLEAN
Deputy Commissioner, Sagar.

Dated 7th August 1872.

### NOTICE.

No. 97 SUIT 4 OF 1872.

In the Court of BABOO NOBIN CHUND BANERJYA, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Judge of Station Court, Sagar.

SEITH GOKALDASS GOPALDASS, of JABALPUR, Plaintiff.
RAJAH DEBISINGH, CHIEF of PITELWA .....Defendant.

AMOUNT OF DECREE Rs. 13,776-12-11.

IN execution of decree in this Suit, it is hereby notified that on the 20th day of September, and following dates, next, at 12 o'clock, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sagar, the right, title and interest of RAJAH DEBISINGH of PITELWA, Zillah Sagar, the defendant in the case, in the property particularized in the subjoined Schedule will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless the amount of the decree be previously paid or the sale stayed by order of the Court.

* Schedule.

The following 79 Villages in Paigana Deori, Tehsil Rehli, Zillah Sagar :—

| Name of the Village. | Area according to acres. | Government Jumma. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Tapa Pitelwa, 9 Villages. | | |
| Pitelwa Khas | 567 | 111 |
| Bandhi | 1421 | 433 |
| Gudha | 677 | 134 |
| Jat Khera | 1412 | 251 |
| Dangar Gaon | 1275 | 309 |
| Ram Khera | 793 | 92 |
| Merga Khera | 925 | 219 |
| Dhana | 694 | 47 |
| Buldah | 1382 | 121 |
| Tapa Bulch, 12 Villages. | | |
| Ankhi Khera | 55 | 6 |
| Mani Gaon | 78 | 6 |
| Barkoli | 105 | 9 |
| Chind | 59 | 11 |
| Salya | 354 | 73 |
| Bundur Chuwa | 92 | 8 |
| Hurdowa | 62 | 6 |
| Bukh | 4473 | 1324 |
| Bum | 116 | 21 |
| Diwalpani | 191 | 16 |
| Kedi | 111 | 13 |
| Gughri Numi | 74 | 14 |
| 18 Villages in Tapa Kesli. | | |
| Duma | 1264 | 400 |
| Patna Kalan | 1177 | 200 |
| Ramkhe | 512 | 194 |
| Barah | 334 | 103 |
| Deori Kalan | 521 | 120 |
| Deori Khoord | 156 | 95 |
| Mara Mahon | 1190 | 106 |
| Kesli Chikhla | 1432 | 535 |
| Jamunia | 1167 | 133 |
| Tamri | 1149 | 61 |
| Patha Khurd | 2101 | 175 |
| Ram Garha | 1090 | 150 |
| Sanpur | 1013 | 49 |
| Bakari | 1034 | 160 |
| Pedhar | 736 | 90 |
| Bhonbar | 882 | 54 |
| Hirunpur Churka | 942 | 19 |
| Kishunpoora | 1271 | 125 |
| 10 Villages in Tapa Mowar. | | |
| Mowar | 4008 | 334 |
| Dimgaria | 616 | 66 |
| Kachwa | 1087 | 106 |
| Madni | 1282 | 148 |
| Rari Jhan | 573 | 44 |
| Muhi | 2071 | 251 |
| Dohli | 1147 | 100 |
| Nimari Kalan | 776 | 201 |
| Nimari Khurd | 598 | 31 |
| Kakaryao Deori | 685 | 180 |
| 30 Villages in Tapa Taura. | | |
| Taura | 1182 | 436 |
| Kheri Kalan | 788 | 475 |
| Kui Do-gri | 464 | 144 |
| Unaria | 680 | 230 |
| Dabri | 556 | 200 |
| Tulsipar | 933 | 125 |
| Bara | 1147 | 50 |
| Putara | 513 | 85 |
| Johpur | 1074 | 69 |
| Berkheri | 346 | 60 |
| Torka | 382 | 125 |
| Bhamuli | 838 | 176 |
| Tipuria | 784 | 128 |
| Khori Khurd | 916 | 98 |
| Khera Khera | 439 | 55 |
| Untkata | 1422 | 100 |
| Keolari Kalan | 2170 | 343 |
| Keolari Khurd | 1142 | 202 |
| Bagdari Kalan | 716 | 250 |
| Bagdari Khurd | 1370 | 185 |
| Khut-la | 1092 | 110 |
| Senwa | 1164 | 110 |
| Ranga Jhori | 1326 | 75 |
| Indulpur | 1237 | 100 |
| Arjuni | 1602 | 250 |
| Narsingpur | 10.9 | 136 |
| Tek par | 294 | 200 |
| Dodbawara | 981 | 300 |
| Jum-onia | 570 | 119 |
| Gogia | 1100 | 350 |

J. N. H. MACLEAN,
Deputy Commissioner, Sagar.

Dated 7th August 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING of UNDERWRITERS, interested in the ATALANTA, will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., THIS DAY, at Noon.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Secretary, Bombay Underwriters' Association.

Bombay, 21st August 1872.

NOTICE—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 5,050 GARCES, equal to 606,000 Indian Maunds of Salt, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows :—

| At Cannanore | 650 Garces, of 120 Indian Maunds each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tellicheri | 650 | ditto | ditto | The Salt to be supplied before the 15th of March, 1873. |
| Calicut | 900 | ditto | ditto | |
| Beypore | 1,400 | ditto | ditto | |
| Ponnani | 1,300 | ditto | ditto | |
| Chaughat | 70 | ditto | ditto | |
| Cochin | 80 | ditto | ditto | |
| Total Garces | 5,050 | | | |

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garces each or upwards. The period within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 13th September 1872 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following, in the Hoozoor Kutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by telegram, reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attending on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering, and no allowance is made for wastage occurring on the voyage or in landing.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depot.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial Security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by merchants from whom tenders have not been accepted will not be received, if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

A. MARFYN, Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office, 27th July 1872.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine sound Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 36, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts | Rs. 42 | |
| Do. 2 ,, Pints | ,, 44 | |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

PAYNE AND Co.'s

TRADE MARK BRANDY,

Rs. 24 per doz., Cash.

WE have just received a fresh parcel of this PURE PALE COGNAC, and are now in a position to execute orders for the same.

The increasing demand for this Brandy has induced us to make larger monthly shipments to this market.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

JUST TO HAND,

VERY FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Rs. 20 per dozen, Cash.

A

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Last div-dend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 7 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,475 xd. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 740 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 225 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,225 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 9 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 ml. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 ml. |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India | 118 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 21½-2·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock | 232 |
| ..... | £20 | 10½-1 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 124 |
| ..... | £20 | 43-10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £48 | 196-3·1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co | 1,355 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 120 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 31p.s. | Mazagon Land | 880 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited | 427½ |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150p.c. | Albert Mills Co | 1,550 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 50p.s | Alexandra Spinning | 1,355 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,585 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,525 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 30* | Bombay United | 995 |
| 900 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 240 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,550 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 1,900 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,080 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,000 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 225* | Oriental | 2,550 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 216p.s | Royal | 1,900 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 225p.s | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 2,225 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75do. | Albert Co., Kurrachee | 1,070 |
| 350 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co | 315 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co | 7,900 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 215do. | Bombay Press Co | 2,170 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 53¾do. | Do New | 550 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Broach Cotton Co | 1,030 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 1,300 |
| 900 | 1,289 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co | 6,800 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | 200 | East India Press Co | 3,100 |
| 150 | 9,500 | all | 500 | Fort Press Co | 8,8[illegible] xd. |
| 300 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 30 pc | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 1,060 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 200 pc | French Press Co | 775 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 228 pc | Hydraulic Press Co | 2,050 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 pc | Imperial Press Co | 1,000 |
| 800 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 pc | Kurrachee Press Co | 1,170 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 pc | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 630 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 pc | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 100* | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,050 |
| 150 | 2,050 | all | Nil. | Timevelly Press Co | 1,000 |
| 2127 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 250* | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,240 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### SHIPPING.

#### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton, Cases, Seeds | No ship. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolns & Coir bulk; Seeds | £2 0s. 0d.; £1 17s. 6d.; £1 17s. 6d.; £1 10s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton, Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships | Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4½ per loads nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 5 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

#### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | John Peacock; Columbian (s) | Finlay; Argove | Moulmein, June 19. Suez, August 9. |

#### DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Hydree | Ashton | Calcutta via Alleppy. |

The brig Kocrata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

#### DAILY EXPORTS—20TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India (s), 260 cwts. horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 161 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 10 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 41 packages sharkfins, and 6 packages fishmaws, Curimbhoy Ebram; 60 cwts. sandalwood, Jurajbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 bundles R. teeth, S. N. Tolatee; 75 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 36 chests M. opium, Rampu-tab Calcoram. 40 bales cotton, Jugnath Ramjee; 83 bales cotton, Hunmantram Hurdewdass; 54 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 78 bales cotton, Jugnath Ramjee; 43 bales cotton, Ramchunder Sawantram.

#### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been steady, with some enquiry arising for a few descriptions, such as 6 and 7 lbs. Shirtings and nearly all kinds of Madapollams. The holders seem to be firmer than before, and appearances, as far as local influences are concerned, appear to be in favour of a large demand on account of the interior ruling in a short time. The following are our closing quotations:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings | 40 inch | 39 yds. | 6 lbs. | Rs. 4 | 6 | 0 | to | Rs. 4 | 6 | 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 39 | ,, 7 lbs. | ,, | 4 | 14 | 0 | to | ,, 4 | 14 | 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 39 | ,, 8½ lbs. | ,, | 5 | 10 | 0 | to | ,, 5 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 45 | ,, 39 | ,, 7 lbs. | ,, | 5 | 0 | 0 | to | ,, 5 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 45 | ,, 39 | ,, 8 lbs. | ,, | 5 | 11 | 0 | to | ,, 5 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 45 | ,, 39 | ,, 9 lbs. | ,, | 6 | 9 | 0 | to | ,, 6 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 50 | ,, 39 | ,, 10 lbs. | ,, | 7 | 2 | 0 | to | ,, 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Printers | 36 | ,, | 39 | ,, 2½ lbs. | ,, | 2 | 2 | 6 | to | ,, 2 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, | 36 | ,, | 39 | ,, 3 lbs. | ,, | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| Mad'pollams | 32 | ,, | 24 | ,, 2½ lbs. | ,, | 1 | 13 | 6 | to | ,, 1 | 14 | 0 |
| ,, | 32 | ,, | 24 | ,, 3 lbs. | ,, | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| Cambrics | 50 | ,, | 24 | ,, 5½ lbs. | ,, | 3 | 12 | 0 | to | ,, 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Jeconets | 40 | ,, | 29 | ,, 2½ lbs. | ,, | 1 | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| ,, | 40 | ,, | 20 | ,, 2½ lbs. | ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| ,, | 45 | ,, | 20 | ,, 2½ lbs. | ,, | 2 | 7 | 0 | to | ,, 2 | 7 | 6 |

In YARNS there has been no change in any respect to report for the day.

METALS continue still unaltered, and in the absence of any important sales our former quotations may generally be reported without any alteration at all.

The COTTON MARKET has been dull, with prices showing a tendency in favour of buyers. Although the Cocoanut holidays are entirely over now, there is no movement on the part of exporters calculated to show their disposition to enter into the field of buying at present, and consequently our closing quotations are slightly weaker. With the exception of a few small purchases in Dholleruh at Rs. 207 to Rs. 208, no important transactions have come to our notice.

#### PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,500 | pieces | Grey Shirtings | 40 | inch | 39 | yds. | 7 lbs. | Rs. 4 14 0 |
| 1,500 | ,, | ,, | ,, | | 40 | ,, | 39 | ,, 6 lbs. ,, 4 6 0 |
| 1,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, | | 40 | ,, | 39 | ,, 7 lbs. ,, 4 15 0 |
| 2,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, | | 45 | ,, | 39 | ,, 9 lbs. ,, 6 9 6 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, | ,, | | 40 | ,, | 39 | ,, 8½ lbs. ,, 5 10 0 |
| 1,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, | | 40 | ,, | 39 | ,, 8½ lbs. ,, 5 10 0 |
| 2,250 | ,, | Printers | 36 | ,, | 39 | ,, | 3 lbs. | ,, 2 7 6 |
| 500 | ,, | Gambrics | 50 | ,, | 24 | ,, | 5½ lbs. | ,, 3 13 0 |
| 750 | ,, | Dhoties | 45 | ,, | 10 | ,, | 10 lbs. | ,, 1 14 0 |

#### WEATHER REPORTS.

CASWAR, 20th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rainfall 70 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·000, rainfall 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, hermometer 93, barometer 29·765.

VINGORLA, 20th August, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 20 cents.

#### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

| August. | Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | Temperature of the Air. | Wet-bulb Thermometer. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity of Air. | Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky doubled). | Maximum temperature of Air; Minimum temperature of Air; read at 6½ A.M.* | Wind. General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | ° | ° | ° | | | ° ° | | |
| 12 | 29·663 | 79·4 | 76·6 | 75·6 | ·82 | 7·0 | 84·2 76·8 | WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW. | 320 |
| 13 | ·678 | 79·1 | 76·0 | 74·9 | ·873 | 7·5 | 82·0 77·1 | SW, WSW, SW | 414 |
| 14 | ·709 | 80·0 | 76·1 | 74·7 | ·842 | 7·0 | 83·6 78·0 | SW, WSW. | 486 |
| 15 | ·684 | 78·8 | 75·8 | 74·2 | ·876 | 7·1 | 82·8 75· | WSW, W. | 570 |
| 16 | ·640 | 79·6 | 76·0 | 74·6 | ·849 | 7·0 | 83·4 77·2 | W, WSW, W. | 497 |
| 17 | ·670 | 79·6 | 76·4 | 75·2 | ·866 | 7·0 | 84·4 78·1 | WSW. W, WSW. | 425 |

| | In. | Cs. |
|---|---|---|
| all Rain during the Week | 1 | 45 |
| Registered between 1st January and 18th August | 51 | 76 |
| Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 17th August | 53 | 21 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 20.

McVittie, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Madras Regiment H. C., on leave, from Jaulnah.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 19th August 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

C-D-E. H. A.—Asst. Surg. A. C. Gaye, for 30 days, from the 2nd proximo, on privilege leave.

28th Regt. N. I.—C. A. Moyle, for 60 days, from date of departure in Sept. 1872, on privilege leave.

28th Regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. A. G. Leggatt, for 60 days, from the 25th inst., on privilege leave.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | Afternoon packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Aug. 23 | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 21 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | Sept. 4 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| China | Aug. 26 | 3 P.M. | No. after packet. |
| Australia | ,, 24 | 3 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, 30 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Aug. 23 | Monday | Oct. 28 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | Nov. 4 |
| ,, | Sept. 6 | ,, | ,, 12 |
| ,, | ,, 13 | ,, | ,, 11 |
| ,, | ,, 20 | ,, | ,, 28 |
| Monday | ,, 27 | ,, | Dec. 9 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | ,, 9 |
| ,, | Oct. 7 | ,, | ,, 16 |
| ,, | ,, 14 | ,, | ,, 23 |
| ,, | ,, 21 | ,, | ,, 30 |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Aug. 26 | Tuesday | Nov. 19 |
| ,, | Sept. 9 | ,, | Dec. 3 |
| ,, | ,, 23 | ,, | ,, 17 |
| Tuesday | ,, 8 | ,, | ,, 31 |
| ,, | Oct. 22 | ,, | 1873 |
| ,, | ,, 5 | ,, | Jan. 14 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | Aug. 24 | Saturday | Nov. 14 |
| ,, | Sept. 7 | ,, | Dec. 16 |
| ,, | Oct. 19 | | |

### MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

| Regular Mails. | | Supplemental Mails. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Aug. 30 | Friday | Sept. 6 |
| Monday | Sept. 30 | Monday | Oct. 7 |
| ,, | Oct. 28 | ,, | Nov. 4 |
| ,, | Nov. 25 | ,, | Dec. 2 |
| ,, | Dec. 23 | ,, | ,, 33 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, a above shown.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah 1 anna, 1¼ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

### THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. | 10 | 0 0 |
| Per Copy | ,, | 0 | 4 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GUERIN—August 18th, at Malligaum, the wife of J. A. Guérin, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

LANDEN—August 19th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of R. D. Landen, Esq. of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—August 5th, at Shillong, the wife of Captain H. M. Evans, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a son.

HANNAGAN—August 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. John S. Hannagan, of a daughter.

PEACOCK—August 12th, at Sealkote, the wife of Edward B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—August 12th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J. P. Roberts, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

SYM—August 8th, at Tundiani, Abbottabad, the wife of Captain J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkha Regiment, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.

THOMAS—August 13th, at Simla, the wife of Captain C. F. Thomas, 6th N. L. I., of a son.

WILSON—August 15th, at Purulia, Maunbhoom District, the wife of William Wilson, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORDWELL—JUPP—August 7th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. W. Crofton, D. Cordwell, Esq., Army Head-Quarters Staff, to Charlotte, the widow of J. Luther Jupp, of Upper Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, London, S. W.

DEATHS.

CARE—August 8th, at Gulmurgh, Cashmere, Oswald John, only child of Major Ralph E. Carr, 36th Regiment, aged 18 months.

CLARKE—August 14th, at Lahore, Ellen Eliza Clarke, wife of the late H. Clarke, Esq., of cholera, aged 59 years, 8 months and 2 days.

SLADE—August 12th, at Lucknow, from cholera, Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of Acting Bombardier Joseph Slade, C-8, R. A., aged 29 years and 9 months.

SPITTA—August 15th, at Lahore, of cholera, John Charles Morton, the only son of C. H. Spitta, Esq., barrister-at-law, 9 months and

## TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.


A WRITER in the *Globe* recently speaking upon the subject of our existence in this country, not inaptly put it that "Life in India requires "that a man's heart should be in it, if it is to "result in anything except a sense of exile." We quite endorse this sentiment, but we cannot help noticing the tremendous difficulties which now-a-days exist and prevent a servant of Government from giving his whole soul, talents, and a long life to the true interests of India, although this should not be permitted. In the first place, home now being within reach, men cannot as formerly attach themselves to India. They came out to better themselves, and consequently the prosperity of this land is to them a secondary consideration. An easy life, good pay, and a handsome retirement are the real attractions, and to gain such limited exile is suffered. But this was not so in the days when communication with home was difficult: and when the pioneers of civilization were mapping out this country into districts and assigning to able and gallant men the duties of Government, when the soldier and the civilian walked hand in hand without rival jealousies, and founded in a foreign land the grandest power that the agents of any nation ever dared to subject a conquered race to bear. There was a sublime devotion in our ancestors that we miss in the present multitude of law-givers and soldiers. These, too often now springing from a second and a third class grade of society, seek only their private advancement, and with arrogant insolence try to cast into the shade the exploits of those who paved the way for again teaching moral duty, science, and educational enlightenment to a land which had relapsed into darkness, but which in the remote and by-gone "eras of classical antiquity" astonished the world on one side with accounts of its garish wealth and its bedazzling pomp, while on the other hand, it awe-struck the world by the tales of its ignorant superstitions, its idol worship, infidelity and cruel human sacrifices. When the mission of England's sons was to shed light and knowledge on a land as fertile as any in the world, their residence for thirty to forty years was no expatriation. Gentlemen who came out in those palmy days had been brought up to write honest Saxon with purity, to think as Englishmen, and had received the style of education best fitted to make them able administrators. The country was not then overrun with half gentlemen whose learning at home had been acquired by the cramming system, and finished here by a smattering of Hindustani from a highly odoriferous moonshee. The native, who is a keen observer, knew that his rulers came of a race who were accustomed to be obeyed, and thus civilized ideas were forced upon him. The Englishman had then a better position in India than now, for there was almost no appeal from his decision, and this made the expounder of law and the executive powers which enforced decrees to be highly respected and all-powerful in the eye of the people. No doubt this was a despotism which does not suit a more modern age, still it was the engine that lifted up the load of degradation that pressed down the people, for they were taught that crime met with prompt punishment, and that the redress of wrong by their rulers was speedy, and in the hands of those administering the affairs of provinces instead of as now uncertain and tedious in settlement. Endowed with power, and trusted by his Government, the Englishman made India his home, and identified himself with her dearest and truest interests. The day and the year was hardly long enough for the chief of a district, for time passed pleasantly away when he was grafting British notions on the young tree that England had planted. There was no feeling of the exile about the Commissioner of a province. He felt he was doing good; and that a rich reward lay in the fact that none would reverse his plans or call in question his policy. Men are born to love power, and the freedom of its exercise made India attractive Here and there this almost uncontrolled authority may have had injurious effect, but judging from wide results it was a Government suited to the Asiatic mind There was a bond of union between the white men whose lot was cast in India, and we had none of the present style of remarks that so and so is not in our set, while perhaps the "set" came from nearer the Minories than Belgravia. The vulgarity of the present style of society in India is perhaps more amusing than anything else The son of an iron monger perhaps holds a commission in the army, and his brother fills the post of a junior partner in a house of business of good-standing. One man has a good house, horses, carriages and every comfort, the other has a barrack room, a few articles of furniture, and lives at his mess, with a "screw" to take him to parade These brothers have no claim to be considered aristocrats, they are gentlemen of the middle class, yet the one in the red coat at once assumes all the airs and consequence of the upper ten He lives on with the idea that he has impressed and convinced Anglo-Indians that he belongs to a community which is far above the race of merchants, bankers, and lawyers who crowd our Presidency towns, whereas most of our officers out here are drawn from the very same stamp and degree of society, if not from a rank rather lower. Here and there no doubt you do meet men who have come of a more gentle line of ancestry, and whose patrician bearing marks the effect which blue blood very often produces. With such you do not see swollen pride and gaudy pretension. They never plead the "Service" as their introduction, nor boast of their commission as if it were a pass board to the private friendship of persons who fill exalted positions. Often they retire in India from the gilded snobbery which surrounds them. Glass coaches and the smiles of rich men could do nothing for them, nature and a decade of years have settled who and what they are; and their gait in life is marked by the fact, that while they have never swallowed the leek of a debasing humility, neither have they swaggered about public assemblies upon the stilts of overweening pride. The India of to-day has altered, for competition has opened the ranks of the public service to the general public. But will the aspirant for a Collector's chair or a Commissioner's office throw his whole heart into his work like those great men who have gone before him? Will they start on their splendid careers with the idea that India is a land of exile? This last is what coming young civilians and newly-gazetted soldiers should avoid. Unless the new race determine to make this country the land of their adoption and of their earnest and thoughtful love, they will only serve in it for filthy lucre sake, and never achieve those glorious moral triumphs which the rulers of an earlier day secured by making India their home instead of a land *pour passer le temps* with the view of a monied retirement.

There is nothing worse in the eye of the native than the present cold and chilling terms on which Europeans live as regards each other. Every one now appears to only exist for himself, and real social friendships are sliding away into things of the past. We have even ceased to uphold our positions. Men in receipt of lordly salaries coop up their families in mean bungalows, and cut down their establishments to the lowest numbers. Members of Council, judges, heads of public departments all strive to gripe the hard cash, and actually often pig together in a joint stock co-partnership, residing in miniature residences which are more economical than nice. These remarks may be considered as almost treading on personal matters, but they have a relation to, and a very important bearing on, our position in India. If there is one character in this country which the Moslem Hindoo, and Parsee despise, it is the money-saving, money-lending Marwaree, who gives up comforts for the love of vile gold, and we cannot help saying that in our intercourse with the natives we have heard many remarks recently upon this subject which tend to justify our observations. If a young civilian starts upon a homogeneous plan of mean saving, not in harmony with his position, the natives around him will see that he considers himself an exile, and that his only mission is to save money, and they will leave him as a stranger in their midst and never communicate with him in the hour of supreme danger. A certain necessary expenditure cannot be held as extravagant, and persons of official standing and rank should never forget that the handsome salaries they draw were fixed upon a calculation of their expenses, which contemplated an outlay for the maintenance of their official positions. The breaking up of regiments too gave a blow to former brotherhoods, and officers on being planted in strange corps found that they had to commence to make new acquaintances and to found novel associations. Old things have passed away, and yet we cannot say the new ones are better. Necessaries of life are dearer, and our wants greater and more extravagant than formerly. Friendships are fewer and confidences less. All this may be regretted but cannot be entirely stopped. Still as sojourners in this land, we might get rid of littleness of feeling and pull more together. We should try and counterpoise the new reign of nonsense that enthrones itself in certain quarters, and we should make a stand against those persons who never can see merit save in those who bow down to the possessors of large pay abstracts, and who out Herod each other in sneaking self-abasement. If it be unjust in this country to promote or advance a man because he belongs to an ancient race, it is equally unjust to exclude him for the same reason, or to make the fact of his being a gentleman a positive bar to his benefitting his country by the exercise of his talents. There is a hollowness in our present policy that we must fill up, or we shall still further put out of joint the goodly system bequeathed to us when in the incipience of power our forefathers first cradled in India the plan of Government which has succeeded in making this British dependency the richest gem in our Sovereign's Crown.

FROM an official paper on a new proposed trade route to Western China we learn that it is now believed no real difficulties exist to prevent the navigation of the Upper Irrawaddy by steam boats. Even so far up that river as beyond Bhamo it has been found that the depth of the stream and the force of the current will allow of navigation by means of these vessels. For fifty miles at least beyond that place there is a deep stretch of the river suited for such navigation during the dry season, the current being very slight and there being in some places a depth of 200 feet of water. Above this there is a second long defile through which the steamer Colonel Fytche, of 70 horse power, has already passed with considerable ease even when the stream was at its highest. But though the navigation of the Upper Irrawady by steamers may be useful, that fact has little bearing on the trade with China, for the Bhamo routes are considered likely to afford the best opening for trade with the Shan States and with the Chinese. And we notice this subject only to ask what is meant by talking of trade between Bhamo and Western China. There is an immense deal of nonsense talked, or rather written, on that subject. The paper before us states that every inducement has been offered and every effort has been made to develope trade with the Shan States and with the Chinese, "but the valuable trade, and that most to be "wished for, is of course from the province of "Yunan itself." We presume that valuable trade, and the most to be wished for, has yet to be created as well as brought in the direction of Bhamo. The trade of Western Yunan can be of no importance to anybody except to people in that province itself and its immediate neighbourhood, but we hear so much of late of Panthays and Shan States and Yunan itself that it might almost be believed that the future of the world lay in that direction.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

IN returning to the subject of the Carwar Railway the *Times of India* has, wittingly or unwittingly, fallen into a grievous misrepresentation of some remarks we made upon a certain subject. In its lack of argument it accuses us of having anathematised "the whole system "of Indian Government, both here and at home, "as composed, 'for the most part, of ignorant "conceited boys or used-up pragmatic old "men.'" And again it refers to the above phrase, which it culled from our article, as a "characterisation of the *personnel* of Anglo "Indian administration." To the readers of the *Gazette* it is unnecessary to remark that we never said anything of the kind, and that there is no excuse in what we did say for attributing anything of the kind to us. We are sorry to have to anticipate our literary executors and reprint what we did publish on that subject, but it is expedient to do so in order to show the utterly gratuitous and inexcusable character of our contemporary's invention. Our precise words were—"Now what is this power in the thick and tangible darkness of the India Office, and in the Indian "Governments, especially when weak or wicked "men are at their head, which defies India and "England alike, and ignores the public opinion "of both countries? As we have elsewhere said, "and as we shall repeat until it is no longer necessary to do so, this power, if it were dragged "to the light, would be found to be composed of "nothing more than the stubborn wills and under-hand devices of a few select and privileged individuals, for the most part ignorant "conceited boys or used-up pragmatic old men "but hardly numbering a single person who "could take any eminent place in the "open councils of a free nation." By no process of distortion can the above passage be understood as describing the composition of "the whole system of Indian Government," or characterising "the *personnel* of "Anglo-Indian administration." The reference is as clearly made as language will allow to a particular power in the India Office and in the Indian Governments, especially when weak or wicked men are at the head of these Governments. We may return to this subject afterwards, and more minutely describe the evil elements to which we have alluded. Suffice at present to point out our contemporary's misrepresentation. If it was made unwittingly, he will no doubt make the *amende honorable*, and if the thing was intentional, the matter can be taken up again at any time.

A VERY extraordinary case cropped up yesterday in the Short Causes Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. According to an allegation of one of the parties, it appears that the claim on which the case was founded had been bought by the plaintiff for Rs. 5, and on the strength of this speculation he sued for Rs. 1,46,000! Mr. Marriott, who appeared for one of the defendants, said that the suit arose out of a covenant of mortgage, and that the sum sued for was the balance said to be

## TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

The numbers of shutters one sees in Belgravia and Mayfair, the tumbled and dingy lace curtains, the invisible green tint on the foliage of the parks and squares, and the colouring of the window gardens, have an ominous look, and point that the London season of 1872, though it still maintains a brave face, is well-nigh played out. Gaiety still abounds, but people are satiated and find it difficult to amuse themselves. The hand is already upon the string which drops the curtain, and the word "recess" is about to be spoken. Who with health, means, and the *entrée* into good society but can review the last three months but with satisfaction. The constant and bitter complaints from West-End tradesmen about the slackness of business consequent on the absence of the Court from town are things of the past. Were Royalty to withdraw altogether, in this plethora of money, their absence would not be missed by the shop-keeping fraternity. The Queen favoured us with but little of her company, and the Prince and Princess of Wales did not return till the season was far advanced from the Continent, yet those of the counter and the plate-glass dressed shop-window uttered no grumbling sound. Banks, coal-mines, iron-mines, shipping-yards, and all the money-getting sources of the country have been yielding unparalleled profits, and the result has been exhibited in London in the shape of horses, dresses, jewels, equipages, big houses, big dinners, big balls, big garden parties and unlimited extravagance. Splendour and ostentation are amazingly on the increase. Money is so cheap that a Spring-Gardens financier told me in the most business-like manner that no young man of good family, able to write the word Captain after his name, should sell himself in the matrimonial market for less than £20,000 and good looks into the bargain. And in good sooth these young centurions contemplating matrimony will require all the thousands a kind Providence may send them with their brides, for this luxurious expenditure has enormously increased the cost of living. Without following exactly the example of their fellow-labourers at Hull and Leamington, the domestic servants have contrived to add from fifty to sixty per cent. to their wages, and to insist upon a style of living and dressing commensurate with the rising scale of style their masters and mistresses have adopted. Liveries are very much objected to by "Jeames," and the pampered menial charges for his ornamental services in proportion to his stature and his legs. Seventy pounds is now a common sum to give for a cook of the female gender. The only employed who are badly paid in these days of hollow splendour are governesses, simply because they oftentimes happen to be educated and are not unfrequently of gentle birth. There must be a limit to all this, and I think we are approaching it. The Bow Street magistrate this week in trying a case, stated that there are now no less than fourteen theatres within quarter of a mile of his Court, and that during no former season had they drawn such crowded houses, but now they are all in hurry to shut up shop, and weary managers and actors must feel with the grocer's apprentice who, on being asked "what part of the business do you like best?" replied, "putting up the shutters." Let us hope that the season of 1873 may be as good as its predecessor just expiring.

The Wimbledon gathering ended last Saturday with a grand review, the hottest and most-largely attended this country ever saw. Thousands upon thousands went by road, and tens of thousands by rail. The heat was intense, and the sun struck down quite as powerful as we experience in India. There were only two cool persons present—to wit, the Burmese Ambassadors, who sat in white silk and Dacca muslin, so oddly clad as to provoke from a matron hailing, I should say from the neighbourhood of Seven Dials, the exclamation "Oh my, blest if they ain't men in women's clothes, like them bad lots, Bolton and Park." They seemed to enjoy the sweltering process, for they sat in the Grand Stand smiling brown smiles and looking the very personification of Darwin's missing link. The umbrella that shaded their sable hides from the concentrated rays of that hard silvery disc of white-hot metal, the sun, was the shabbiest piece of alpaca that ever set itself up for silk. They acted as a very effective foil to a lovely young English girl—a being in blue with a spotted cloud of azure about her head—who evidently little to her own delight occupied the seat next these semi-barbarians. A new Zealander's mouth would have watered at the baking the Household Cavalry underwent in their steel shells. Our Minister of War was there in company with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Cardwell, looking very mild and unwarlike, and both gentlemen uneasy, bored, and very much out of their place. Presently a man-of-warsman shook loose the Royal standard from the flag-staff, and, surrounded by a body of Lancers, up came the open barouche of the Princess of Wales, from which alighted a slight sweet form in creamy silk and China crape edged and trimmed with swan's down. It is difficult to say what sort of hat or bonnet the Princess wore. Let it suffice that it was a delicate turquoise blue and a diaphaneous veil shaded the face we all love so much. The Prince, looking burly and well, accompanied her, wearing the grey and silver of the Civil Service Volunteers. To the London Scottish was committed the duty of finding the guard of honour, and they sent a hundred as fine stalwart soldiers as need be, together with their full complement of dismally yowling pipers. The Duke of Cambridge was there, whose scarlet coat appeared to have run and dyed him Tyrian purple up to the roots of his hair, putting one in mind of the great Duke's reply, on his return from witnessing the birth of the Princess Royal, to Lord Hill, "a very fine child, Hill, very red, as red as you, Hill." The Princess presented the successful shots of the meeting—the Duke calling over the roll with stentorian voice—with the prizes, and each fortunate competitor seemed mightily pleased with the winning smile that accompanied his trophy. Mr. Ross, in addition to his prize, got a hearty shake of the hand from the Prince, as did Mr. Michie, the winner of the Queen's prize, and besides this compliment the leader of the Canadian party retired charged with a graciously pleasant message to his brothers across the Atlantic. Another "present arms" from the London Scottish, and amidst more bagpipe wailing skirrling discord, the Princess ascending her carriage the review commenced, the Household Cuirassiers and the 9th and 12th Lancers making a great show and executing a couple of really well delivered charges. The Duke took command in person of the five regiments of Cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery, and, considering the circumscribed space, showed that he thoroughly understands how to handle these troops. A charge of the whole line right up to the Royal carriage was a very fine sight. Then followed the march past, followed by the retirement home to dinner of the Royal party and the Regulars, when the Volunteers, about 10,000 strong, under the command of General Brownrigg, entered upon a series of manœuvres which I did not remain to see. The Camp is now a wilderness, flowers beds trampled and desecrated bottles—marines—whole and broken, crumpled paper, and a mushroom-like crop of corks lying thickly sown. A strange scene and a dirty one.

In one of my former letters I gave you a slight pen and ink sketch of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield, the defunct Mr. Fisk's Delila. She has made an immense sensation at New York by her appearance in the witness-box to give evidence as to the guilt of Stokes who is now being tried for the murder of the Erie notoriety. She took her seat in the coolest manner possible, was firm and collected, and fluttered her fan with playful vivacity. No doubt her hard swearing that Fisk always had kept eight or ten pistols in the house at a time, and that she had heard him threaten the life of the accused, convinced some of not very obdurate jury to refuse to agree to a verdict, which has led to the collapse of the trial. Stokes told his story as well as any story was ever told to a jury by a prisoner in a capital case. At the recess the Mansfield party went out to take lunch, and Stokes, with his counsel and Mrs. Stokes, went into the Supreme Court Chambers, where they had a lunch, Stokes coming out soon after in the best of spirits. An English jury would hardly have let this gay young Philadelphian had all his six-shooting "free gratis, for nothing." Here in Europe, if we except the diabolical attempt on the life of King Amadeo, the week has been singularly free from atrocities. As the almost fatal illness of the Prince of Wales drew forth all the deep-seated loyalty of this island, so has the dastardly but fortunately unsuccessful attack on the person of the brave Spanish King, a worthy son of a worthy sire, lit up such a feeling of indignation and sympathy for the King as has not existed in Spain for many a year. It is hoped that the investigations into this plot will be the means of revealing the hitherto undiscovered assassins of General Prim. Very important disclosures have already been made in the declarations taken, but they have not been made public. Brigadier Burgas behaved with great devotion. On Monday a sensational story was published that the Hoxton murderer had been arrested. A man was taken into custody for uttering counterfeit coin, and when searched, spots of blood were found on his waistcoat and on a linen bag found in his possession. The man is 52 years of age, grey, and is about the age of the man who was seen running away from the house of the Squire's shortly after the time of the murder. The imaginative policemen talked largely of "grave suspicion," but it turns out they have got the wrong man, for this fellow proved that the blood on the bag was caused by two lambs' heads he had purchased and had carried home in it. In Paris a spurious prince, calling himself Moulai-Abdullah-ben-el Guennaori and heir presumptive to the crown of Morocco, has broken the eleventh commandment and has been found out. Less lenient to impostors on that side of the water than we are on ours, His ex-Highness has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His long beard and moustache, peculiar costume, and mysterious origin had excited the astonishment and even admiration of some of the most distinguished leaders of fashion in the French capital, and had procured him the *entrée* to some of the most exclusive of Parisian salons. Under this grand title he had married an English lady, the widow of Baron de Presles, settling upon her an imaginary dowry of half a million francs. He had previously tried it on with that notorious but long-pocketed *demi-mondaine, Cora Pearl*, but that light-virtued lady had some suspicions as to her suitor being Prince Abdallah of Morocco, and like a thoroughly wide-awake woman of her calling, declined the honor. He even during the war offered the renowned Chancellor of the German Empire to cede the commercial ports on the littoral of the Mediterranean on condition of his being placed upon the throne of Morocco, but the wary Bismark saw through him at once. It now turns out that this impostor is the son of a private soldier in the 33rd Regiment of the Line, and at two years of age had been admitted into that corps as *enfant de troupe*. At 17 he joined the 32nd, rising to the rank of sergeant. In 1857 he married a girl of good position, squandered her portion, and then deserted her. His next step was to start a bank, called the Union de Credit, which does not appear to have been a paying concern. Amongst other acts he renounced the Mussulman creed and turned Christian, as little of both as possible I imagine. I have not heard that any member of the Corps Legislatif has taken up his cause, or that there is any chance of his stumping the provinces, on his release, with a view of collecting subscriptions to rehabilitate his character "just like Roger." Mr. Smythe, the band-master of the Royal Artillery, has been up at Bow-street for assaulting a railway inspector at Charing Cross station. The band are accused of having turned the station into a miniature Donnybrook, which they deny. Mr. Henry, the magistrate, adjourned the hearing, suggesting a settlement out of Court, an arrangement the accused gunners for the honour of the Royal Artillery positively decline to entertain. Moore, the Kennington murderer, is to be hanged, and so also is Holmes, who killed his wife at Rubery, and with these just sentences I must close my gallery of horrors for this week.

"Misfortunes they never come single, you know," says the old song, and in the case of Mr. G. Payne it appears, if I may adopt the language of Longfellow, as if they "watched and waited" for that staunch old sportsman. On Tuesday Drumochter dropped down dead while at exercise from heart complaint, Mr. Payne having backed him only the day before at Tattersall's for the St. Leger to win £10,000. On Saturday Musket, who had for some time previously been first, though not my favourite, for the Goodwood Cup, went dead amiss, but his case is not so hopeless as it is reported to be, for yesterday and to-day the game son of Toxopholite has been doing healthy exercise, and may yet be seen at the post fit and well. It appears that Alec Taylor found he pulled up so leg weary after a gallop that he dared not go on with him, and was forced to confine him to his box. Drumochter was very fashionably bred, being by Stockwell out of Mayonaise, a winner of the One Thousand, and was engaged in two races at Goodwood, which he could hardly have lost. He only performed twice. When he ran third to Queen's Messenger in the Prince of Wales' stakes at Ascot, he met during the race with so many mishaps and disappointments that Challoner, who rode him, declared the best horse in the world could not have won. If the Derby course had been a few yards further it is just possible that Mr. Payne would have won the race with the Makeshift colt, and I can just remember how in Merry Monarch's year his colt Alarm quarrelling with The Libel at the starting post, the two horses fighting it out like Christians of the Mace and Tom Sayers stamp, whilst Mr. Gratwicke's very moderate horse was winning what Alarm must have won but for this set-to. The same luck that pursues Mr. Payne appears to attack the whole Fyfield party, for if St. Albans had had not gone amiss after his Chester Cup victory, Thormanby would never have worn the "Blue Ribband," and St. Alban's brother, Bridgewater, would ruin the bank of England. Though 20 to 1 would be taken against Musket for the cup, I cannot, now that he has been stopped in his work, stand him for second place even. My last letter strongly advocated the claims of Albert Victor, and I confidently named him as the winner, others have come round to my way of thinking, for he is now first favorite. There is an ugly disposition to lay against Shannon, and she has been driven to 20 to 1. Good "big little" mare as she undoubtedly is and has proved herself to be, I cannot believe in her success under such a weight. She has been doing and is doing good long work, and gallops with all her old ease and freedom. If however she enjoyed the full confidence of the stable we should hardly see Kingcraft backed at 100 to 8. The public have a great fancy for this horse, but I consider him a soft impostor. Barford is quoted at 8 to 1, and Fordham dons "the red white and blue" jacket for the French stable at the ducal meeting. The stakes ought certainly to go to Spennithorne, who still continues to go on as well as his party could desire. In spite of the wretched exhibition Survivor made in the Worcestershire Stakes, I consider the colt very dangerous. He was ridden without whip or spur, and got off badly, besides he likes hard ground, which he is likely to find at Goodwood. Finesse, the winner of numerous Irish Queen's plates, though a thorough stayer, may not have sufficient speed to cope with the class of animals she would meet. Captain King, who won the Cesarewitch with Salpinctes in 1865, has a very nice colt in Admiral, and I prefer him to all the three year olds in the race: his owner, who bets but little, speaks in the most free open manner of his chance. This colt won the Welter Cup at Winchester very easily by three lengths, beating Boar's Head, Stornoway, Prince Rupert, and May Morn. Sudeley, who might have been very dangerous, has been knocked out; he went to Newmarket to finish his preparation and got finished off altogether. The race for the Twentieth Bentinck Memorial Stakes will this year be a particularly interesting one from the fact that King of the Forest, who has already secured it on two occasions, will make a third attempt. A very handsome trophy is to be added to the stakes. If Mr. Merry's horse were thoroughly well, there can be little doubt of his winning easily, but I fear he may be beaten by animals immensurably his inferiors. Latest training accounts from Lambourne say he does constant and strong work with Gadiolus, and that he goes as free as when a yearling. The Stamford meeting has been remarkable for the success of nearly every favourite, and that arch-rogue Digby-Grand has there relapsed into his old crooked habits, making a disgusting exhibition of himself and emptying his backers' pockets. Mr. Graham was in a towering passion at Cannon having the mount instead of Webb, and immediately removed the clever black handsome rogue from Woolcott's care to that of T. Brown at Newmarket. The proceedings of the meeting were not very eventful, and they were much marred by a severe thunderstorm which put its veto on all thoughts of pleasure. The great stud sale at Middle Park commenced on Tuesday, and has been going on ever since. Mr. Tattersall, in opening the proceedings, said "that in spite of all the nonsense written and spoken on the degeneration of the race-horse, he was satisfied that never at any previous period was the race-horse so excellent as he is at the present moment, when, if good stakes were given for the competition of older horses, it would be found that they could stay longer than at any former time. We had no opportunity of testing the point, but he was confident there were now on the English turf animals who could stay as long as their ancestors, and that could show an advance on their form." There is this to be said in proof of his statement that there are present at the sale the cleverest judges of horse-flesh from many foreign countries, and they are far too shrewd to come here if they could do as well at home. The deterioration cry is all gammon. The mares and their foals are being sold alphabetically, and when all is sold not less than £100,000 ought to be handed over to Mr. Blinkiron's executors. The English Stud Company, represented by their secretary, Mr. Coupland, have been large purchasers, as have the German Stud Company through M. Andre. M. Cavaliere of Vienna has also invested largely for Austria, where there are now 4,000 public stallions, whilst Germany has 1,600, all the property of Government and covering for the benefit of the public. Here is a lesson to your Indian Government. I shall reserve my full account of the sale for my next letter, merely mentioning that a Blair Athol foal of this year was purchased for our Stud Company for the unheard-of price of 530 guineas. I observe that the American horse *Longfellow*, carrying 8-12, won his third mile heat in 1 min. 43¾ sec.

The recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff has produced three machines well worthy of the attention of your Collectors. Amongst the portable threshing and finishing machines was one of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, fitted with an apparatus for chopping and rubbing down straw, designed for hot countries, where it is well known wheat straw is richer in sugar and other matter than in our own colder country. A patent drop drill, invented by Mr. Graham Edwards, and manufactured by Page and Gilding, of Woodbridge, is exceedingly interesting. This machine is capable of depositing single mustard seeds, or two or three marigold seeds in a hole, and effects a saving in seed of 8 lbs. out of 10 lbs., besides reducing the labour of hoeing. The third is a centrifugal pump driven by a two horse-power engine, and capable of raising 21,000 gallons of water per hour ten feet. This is exhibited by Messrs. Tunford and Sons.

## OUR THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have resided in this city something over ten years, and have put in an appearance at Grant Road Theatre whenever anything was going, and have always regretted that there was not public spirit enough in town to build a theatre. Heaven knows we have fooled away money enough in Bombay during ten years past to have built a hundred theatres.

Last evening I was at the theatre of course, and was agreeably surprised to see every seat in the house filled, notwithstanding the *élite* are supposed to be at Poona, and many people had doubtless taken a run for the two days' holidays.

Of the performance I need only say it was perfect, and appreciated evidently by every one present; and no one can doubt but a night at the theatre occasionally tends to health and happiness, if not to wealth; for "all work and no play makes a dull boy of Jack," and even business men require relaxation.

Oftentimes, when talking over the merits of a good theatre, I have heard people say, "Oh, the distances are too great in Bombay. People hate to go out after dinner, hate to dress," and so forth; but I have always contended that a theatre would be patronised if there was a good company. But we have never during ten years past had a decent company performing at Grant Road Theatre. Mr. Lewis has now favoured us, and I have no doubt his most excellent company will draw bumper houses every night they perform in Bombay. And my hope is that the public will enjoy the treat Mr. Lewis is to give them, so much that we shall build a theatre and have a good company to amuse us all the year round. Why not?

THEATRE GOER.

## LEISURE HOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Uttramar*, 697 of 9th inst., one of the oldest and the most creditable hebdomadals of Goa, has a categorical reply to our *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, the translation of which I verily believe will interest many of your readers. It says—

The *Uttramar* is neither a Catholic nor Masonic journal, though it understands the one and repugns not the other, for it has known many masons of religious life and Catholic faith, firmer and more virtuous than those twaddlers who want to pass for true Catholics thundering against Masonry, but who in fact are hypocrites, who want to speculate in the name of religion and in respect of whom the Divine Master well said—"Hypocrite, bene prophetavit de vobis Isaias dicens: apropinquat mihi populus hic ore suo et labiis me honorat: cor autem eorum longe est a me." Catholicism requires no journal to defend it: the Church is eternal, and nobody can destroy it. To fear then its enemies means to disbelieve the eternal truth which our religion teaches. Neither the Masons nor the enemies of the Church, the veritable or the supposed ones, cause it any harm: they who do so are those hypocrites who want to make of religion a policy and confound the temporal with the spiritual, the latter of which only comes under the Church's dominion, and have recourse to falsehoods and calumnies to succeed in their purely temporal designs under the veil of religion. The editors of the *Uttramar* are Roman Catholics, and profess Christ's as the only veritable law, but the journal is not devoted to advocate Catholicism, which happily requires no advocates for its stability. What it requires is to get rid of these false advocates who rise up there to confound everything and sow the seeds of intrigues and discords amongst the true believers. It is the worldly ambition, the want of that evangelical charity, in the false prophets of these days that do harm to religion. And the *Uttramar* ends by citing about them, with the late venerable Fr. Bartholomey, dos Martyres "Eminentissimi et reverendissimi cardinales indigent eminentissima et reverendissima reformatione."

A PORTUGUESE PORTUGUESE.

16th August.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 2ND AUGUST.

At about eight o'clock last night, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Capt. W. C. Angove, arrived in harbour with the English Mail of the 2nd August and the following passengers. She left Suez on the 9th inst. and Aden on the 14th inst. The Columbian experienced during the first part of her passage from Aden strong S. W. Monsoon, and latterly moderate monsoon with cloudy weather:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. S. H. Philpotts (for Kurrachee). Mr. G. J. Low.
Col. Ross. Mr. W. Midwinter.
Miss Ross. Mr. Purnell.
Mr. D. J. Mackintosh.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. Pontifex. Mr. W. Trotter.
Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Simmonds.
Mr. T. E. Harman.

FROM SUEZ—Mr. Dunsford.
FROM ADEN—Three natives.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 2.)

In the Lords, various bills have been read a third time and passed. August 10 is spoken of as the day of prorogation.

In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone has named August 5 or 6 at the latest for taking the Indian Budget. There have been morning sittings nearly every day, and numerous bills of no public importance have been read a third time The Licensing Bill is in its last stages, and is expected to be sent up to the Lords on August 6. The Lords' amendments to the Scotch Education Bill have been agreed to with a few exceptions, and the Military Forces Localisation (Expences) Bill has passed through committee. The Countess of Mayo's Annuity Bill has been read a third time and passed. A long discussion has taken place on the best means of manning the navy, and Mr. Graves brought forward a motion for a royal commission to inquire into the practicability of making the reserves available in the time of war, and suggested that a royal prince should be connected with that portion of the Service. Ultimately his motion was withdrawn.

Her Majesty is at Osborne, but is expected to leave for Edinburgh in a few days, when she will visit Holyrood Castle and afterwards proceed to Balmoral.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been paying a visit to the Queen at Osborne. They have also visited the American Squadron now lying at Southampton, where they were received by Rear-Admiral Alden, the American commander. In the evening the admiral and his officers dined with his royal highness, and the next day they were presented to the Queen at Osborne. Yesterday their royal highnesses were present at Goodwood to witness the Cup race.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has distributed the prizes to the successful candidates at Dover College.

The success of the new French loan has exceeded all expectations; the amount required has been subscribed for twelve times over, the tenders having amounted to 1,200 millions sterling.

A magnificent banquet has been given in Paris to Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone.

A block has occurred on the Mont Cenis Railway, which will probably last some time.

The Emperor of Russia is expected to arrive in Berlin on a visit to the Emperor of Germany, early in September.

The King of Spain is continuing his tour in the Spanish provinces, and is everywhere well received. His Majesty has gone to Sardinero for sea-bathing.

Don Carlos is reported to have issued a fresh manifesto, renewing his appeal to Spaniards for support. A Carlist band, under Seballo, is about to enter France.

His Holiness the Pope has given instructions to the Catholic bishops to protest against the prosecution of the Irish priests concerned in the Galway election proceedings.

A rich landowner has been captured by brigands near Naples, and 100,000 ducats have been demanded as ransom.

The Queen of the Belgians has given birth to a princess.

The Geneva tribunal has had under discussion the case of the Alabama. Each ship is to be taken separately, and when all have been considered, the tribunal will fix a total sum as damages.

A special exhibition of Indian cotton has been arranged at the International Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Mollwo, March, and Co. *v.* the Court of Wards, with costs, and reserved their judgment in the case of Rajah Rajkishen Sing *v.* Bamjoy Mazoomdar.

The great Dyce Sombre case has been before the Judicial Committee during the past week, and their lordships have decided to inquire into the value of the arms seized, without remitting the matter to India. The decision will not be given till after the long vacation, affidavits being required.

The appeal of Lord William Hay against the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjaub, in the divorce suit brought against him by Colonel Gordon, has been allowed with costs incurred both in India and England.

The strike of workmen connected with the building trades still continues with much obstinacy on both sides. That of the railway porters has collapsed.

The Duke of Argyll has distributed prizes to the students of Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's hill.

Letters have been received from Dr. Livingstone addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, which speak of the great difficulties he has had to encounter, also of the horrors of the African slave trade in the interior.

At the Goodwood races the Stewards' Cup was won by Mr. Richmond's Oronian, and the Goodwood Cup by Baron Rothschild's Favonius, Albert Victor second, and Verdure third.

New French Loan, 3½ premium.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Jas. O'Connell, Bart.; Sir John Hill, Bart., late Ben. Cav.; Sir W. Hartigan-Barrington, Bart.; Dr. Aldis.

## HOW COTTON PURCHASE AND PRESSING ARE EFFECTED IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention was called not long ago to an article in the public prints, wherein the writer strongly advised our European mercantile firms the preference of trading in other Indian produce than cotton, which left behind but less and ruin.

As far as my long experience in that branch of business goes, I stand against that position, and suggest that if steps were taken to check certain muccadums' juggles, and the bad system of selection and pressing of cotton of those favourable former times in which stones and dust even would have passed for cotton, merchants who acted with prudence and reserve for their own account or orders would find, I am convinced, a large margin to face courageously the difficulties which might arise from the decline in the home markets.

The wrong of the system is in selecting, far away from the spot where the merchandise lies, upon samples tendered differently from what the bales or doorus contain, and in stamping them at double speed to the approval by the selectors of the samples produced to them, it being well understood that the muccadums, the native dealers, and the merchants' clerks act in a perfect combination for their mutual interests, if they all happen to be of the same disposition.

Selection effected the cotton is carried to the screws and pressed, the muccadums becoming the inexplicable proprietors of the gunny bags which contain the merchandise, and after sale bring in to them 40 to 70 rupees per 100 bags as per size, a profit which should be reverted to the buyers' profits, not to speak of the exorbitant rates they are paid for pressing and shipping charges, wherefrom they derive in fair season a benefit not less than 50 per cent. besides the pecuniary allowance they get from the dealers for the settlement of the taxes, the sample allowance of 2½ lb. per bale and the selection samples made up by the selectors. At the presses women are engaged to clean the pickings and rubbish gathered from the godowns and the streets, to press it along with the best staple of the bargain, which results in compelling the constituents to find other ways to entrust with for the better execution of their orders, and if the muccadums happen to find opposition to their designs, misfortunes await the opposing inspectors and ruin the merchants, for they will try to get rid of the former and to deliver unto the latter all the pickings and sweepings for the good stuff paid for by these and taken charge of by those, many merchants being so much in the dark regarding the inns of this important branch of business as to understand that the pickings and damaged should form a part of their purchase, unaware of the fact that an extraordinary allowance of a maund or two per bale is granted by the sellers when the bales are supposed to contain much of bad stuff. In fine the pressed bales are delivered to the merchants weighed as gold, while the muccadums weigh the cotton for themselves with allowance and over allowance.

These, Sir, are the true causes which in my opinion soon bring ruin to cotton merchants and immense riches to the muccadums, and if these evils were remedied or put a stop to, I am convinced cotton trade would prove beneficial or less ruinous to those dealing with it, and with the purpose of ascertaining the wrong of my opinion if it be wrong, or of its being availed of by the concerned if correct, I beg of you, Sir, to grant a corner to this in your excellent journal.

14th August. EXPERIENCE.

## BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per brig Leticia, will be closed at the General Post-office at noon to-day.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week nearly fifty rupees were recovered on account of Municipal fines inflicted by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

CHOLERA.—There were six cases of cholera reported to have occurred on Monday—one at Simpee Chawl, three at Chowpatty, and two at Matharpacady.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were in all thirty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.—We understand that the annual ball will be given by the members of the Western India Club at this station on the 16th of next month.—*Poona Observer.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court committed six cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 10th September next.

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—We understand that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the well-known Hindoo pleader of the High Court, has been engaged for the defence in the Kerwada widow marriage case.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Nusroodeen Raymoo was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a brass lamp belonging to one Goolam Mahomed.

DEATH FROM DROWNING DURING THE COCOANUT-DAY FESTIVAL.—An inquest was held on Monday at Breach Candy Road on the body of one Keshow Bhickajee, who whilst bathing in the sea on Cocoanut day got accidentally drowned. The jury found accordingly.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Abdool Cassum Hoossein was yesterday committed by Mr. Woodward to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night, and theft of a clock, &c., the property of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Rustomjee.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—John Kelly and two other seamen of the British ship Queen of India were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were on conviction each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Macdonald, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate at the instance of Mr. Inspector Page with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

A PETITION TO THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—It is stated that the trustees to the fund for ameliorating the condition of the Persian Parsees intend to forward a petition to the Shah of Persia praying him to make a reduction in the Jujia tax, levied on the Parsee residents of Persia.

THE RECENT MURDER AT AGREEPADA.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, committed on Monday Khundoo Vittoo, an up-country Maratha, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of murder, in having caused the death of one Bhagoo, woman, at Agreepada.

FOOTBALL.—The Secretary of the "Young Mars" Football Club has sent a letter requesting that we should intimate that a match will be played by the members of his Club this evening on the Esplanade, which we accordingly do, but in future the "Young Mars" must advertise as other clubs do.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Kaloo Khundoo, a vagrant, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at the Soparee Baug, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

THE FOUZDAR OF NOWSAREE.—A meeting of the principal native residents of Nowsaree was held on the 14th instant at the Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowsaree Madressa, to present an address to Mr. Moolchund Muccondas, the fouzdar of the station, who was recently transferred by the Gaekwar to a place called Patun.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Miguel D'Souza, a Goanese tailor, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with instigating the offence of obtaining by false pretences, of a gold ornament, &c., from a boy named Francis D'Souza, aged about thirteen years. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—On Monday there were 295 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla. Of these, 52 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 207 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 201 were natives, and the remaining 94 were Europeans.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—On Monday we stated that a warrant had been out against about eleven persons who were concerned in the conviction of the three Surat Brahmins. Six of the prisoners have already been arrested, and were on Monday placed before the Senior Magistrate and remanded to jail for a month. The names of the prisoners are—Purbhoo Curson, Lala Bheeka, Mohundase Gopaldas, Kessowdas Jankidas, Noor Mahomed Dadabhoy, and Abdool Rahim Goolam Russool.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* regrets to learn from Baroda that the Gaekwar, instead of paying attention to the state of affairs, gives himself up to all kinds of indulgence like many other native potentates. It is said that the Maharaja is very often seen in public with women of questionable fame. Our contemporary warns the editors of Bombay journals to receive with great caution any news from Baroda, as Mulharrao has engaged several news-writers to praise him in the newspapers.

ROBBERY BY A CHINAMAN IN A EUROPEAN'S HOUSE.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, one Ammon Appun, a Chinaman, was charged with house-breaking by night and theft of a gold watch, &c., valued at Rs. 379, the property of Mr. William Grey, Superintendent of the Building Department of the Municipality. Mr. Grey said—"I live in house No. 403, Falkland Road. On the night of the 2nd inst., at about 10 o'clock, I placed this silver watch and gold Albert chain on the dressing-table in my bed-room. My wife put a gold stone brooch, a pair of gold earrings, on the same table in my presence. The next morning at about half-past 3 o'clock, I was aroused by a noise in the house, and on a light being brought I found this silver watch and chain and the brooch and pair of earrings aforesaid missing from the dressing-table. I went and reported the theft to the police. A day or two after the theft, this prisoner was brought to my house in the afternoon by Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police. I saw this watch at this Court on Thursday, the 8th inst. I identify it as the watch which was stolen from my dressing-table." The brooch and earrings have not yet been recovered. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 30th inst.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG KERRATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE JOHN PEACOCK, 664 tons, Captain John Finlay, arrived yesterday from Moulmein, (June 19th), with a cargo of 393 teak squares, 1,282 planks, 2,018 frosts, 2,763 scantlings, 16,460 boards, and 17,640 battens. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | AUGUST. | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | Height. | | Time. | Height. |
| H. M. | FT. IN. | | H. M. | FT. IN. |
| 0 41 m | 6 3 | Wednesday ... 21 | 6 47 m | 7 5 |
| 1 5 a | 7 10 | | 7 22 a | 7 10 |
| 1 26 m | 6 1 | Thursday ..... 22 | 7 29 m | 6 5 |
| 1 43 a | 7 2 | | 8 0 a | 6 9 |
| 2 8 m | 5 6 | Friday ..... 23 | 8 11 m | 5 2 |
| 2 22 a | 6 1 | | 8 42 a | 6 2 |
| 2 58 m | 4 7 | Saturday..... 24 | 8 56 m | 5 7 |
| 2 58 a | 4 9 | | 9 25 a | 5 5 |
| 3 52 m | 3 8 | Sunday ..... 25 | 9 41 m | 5 2 |
| 3 31 a | 3 5 | | 10 11 a | 4 7 |
| 4 56 m | 2 10 | Monday..... 26 | 10 38 m | 0 11 |
| 4 8 a | 2 2 | | 11 4 a | 4 0 |
| 6 16 m | 2 5 | Tuesday..... 27 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 7 a | 1 2 | | 11 54 m | 0 2 |

Moon—Last Quarter, 26th, 1h. 25m. A.M.

## A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS TO THE S. S. DAGMAR.

On Monday the surveying schooner Constance was towed to Hog Island—by the way, why should a surveying schooner have to be towed?—by the tug Dagmar, and when the tug was about to return it fouled the Constance, carrying off her jibboom and smashing its own boat. When it reached the mooring ground, and was about to take up position, she fouled pilot schooner No. 3, carrying away a portion of her rails. We are happy to be able to state that no lives were lost after all these mishaps.

## THE MISSING STEAMER ATALANTA.

RUMOURS were current yesterday in the bazaar and throughout the city that news had been received intimating the loss of the disabled S. S. Atalanta, but inquiries we made at the agents and elsewhere resulted only in making us believe that the rumours had no foundation. Lloyds' agents at Galle have received instructions to telegraph to the Bombay Underwriters' Association immediately if they receive any information about the missing steamer, but their silence hitherto betokens that she has not been spoken by any of the eastward bound steamers touching at that port. It was considered that she might have been spoken by homeward-going steamers on the track to Aden—indeed, it is believed by several experienced nautical hands that if the Atalanta can use her sails her turning up at Aden is probable enough—and a telegram was sent there asking for information, if any, but the reply, received yesterday, showed that she had not been heard of in that direction. It is considered probable that she has now drifted too far south to be in the track of vessels going east and west, and that she may be in the neighbourhood of the Maldives. A meeting of the Bombay underwriters will be held to consider matters to-day.

## "SCHOOL."

THE advent of Mr. Lewis's dramatic company upon our local stage is an extraordinary event in Bombay. Why it should be so in a city of such dimensions we are at a loss to fancy. It may be because Bombay has become very poor since 1865, that she has a disgraceful and inconveniently situated theatre, that her population is widely scattered, or that our Government is not wise enough to appropriate some of the money spent on P. W. D. affairs to the subsidising of the drama; but whatever the cause, it remains a fact that the advent of this corps of actors is an extraordinary event in Bombay. We are obliged to Mr. Lewis for his enterprise. It not only affords a joyous relief to these dull times, but it promises to save many old residents the necessity of going home if they desire to renew their acquaintance with good acting and fresh plays. Such beneficial enterprise should be rewarded, and we trust our citizens will acknowledge the favour now done them by Mr. Lewis and his company by giving them a reception liberal enough to make them conclude that Calcutta is not the only place in India where there is an aggregation of rational beings who love tragedy, comedy, and even burlesque, but that Bombay also has recollections of the charms of the stage which she wishes not years of exile to

year, but 156 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Of the above deaths 4 were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 2 from simple continued fever, 221 from ague, and 1,605 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 20 or 534·6 less than the average of 20 years, and 29 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, but 7 more than the last quarter.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 460 deaths, or 116 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 269 deaths, which is 101 less than the first quarter of 1872, and 12 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year. From diseases of the digestive system 399 deaths were registered, out of these 131 died from diarrhœa, or 82·4 less than the average; and 195 from dysentery, or 59·5 more than the average of 20 years.

The deaths from violence amounted to 77, which is 9 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 21 more than the last quarter. 20 persons were drowned, 15 persons were poisoned, and 43 persons lost their lives from various accident.

There were registered during the quarter the births of 1,680 males and 1,606 females, or a total of 3,286 children.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the returns furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 5,517; of these 4,669 were successful, 494 were doubtful, and in 454 cases the operation failed.—I have, &c.,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

ABOUT four thousand acres of land have been taken up by the Punjab Government for fuel plantations.

MR. J. DEARDEN, Professor of English Literature in the Agra College, is transferred in the same capacity to the Benares College, *vice* Mr. W. H. Wright.

THE Divorce case—Cock vs. Cock and Young—comes off shortly in Murree in the Court of Lieutenant-Colonel Farrington, Commissioner. The respondent has returned to Murree.

UNDER the orders of Government a dak bungalow was to be opened yesterday at Phillour, on the high ground by the bridge head. Its situation is close to the Sutlej, and on the trunk road, less than a mile from the railway station.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN RAJPOOTANA.—Our Rajpootana correspondent informs us that the rain in the Ajmere and Bhaiwarra districts during the past twenty-five days has been almost incessant. The supply has been so abundant that the natives are eagerly looking out for a few sunshiny days to develop their khureef crops. It is anticipated there will be a most abundant harvest this year. Very little more rain is required to complete the storage of water in all the lakes, tanks, and wells throughout the two districts. Thermometer at Ajmere 72 deg. at sunrise, 82 deg. at 2 P.M. The barometer still stands steadily at rainy.—*Pioneer.*

YET ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER AT UMBALLA.—Corporal Butler, of the 20th Hussars, committed suicide on the 13th instant, by discharging a carbine loaded with a blank cartridge into his mouth. The sad occurrence happened in barracks, and the unfortunate man walked several paces down the room before he fell. He was conveyed to hospital, and died twenty minutes after. He was a convalescent, attending hospital daily. The brain was uninjured, but the throat and parts around were torn to pieces. Temporary insanity was the verdict of the jury, and he was interred with military honors. Shortly after the occurrence, an order was given to close the Corporal's mess, which is suggestive that over-indulgence was the primary cause of the crime.—*Mofussilite.*

## SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING—1872.

STEWARDS—Major Barclay, Mr. Turner, Captain Rawlins, Major Hill, Major Ro Capt. Wodehouse, Captain Prendergast, Mr. Stewart.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

"A FREE HANDICAP."—For all Walers that have started during the Meeting. Rs. 250 from the Fund Entrance 20 Rs. 1 mile. Entrances to be declared at 9 P.M. at the Lotteries.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. H. Graham's..... | ro. w. g. Warrior | ...10 | 6 Mr. Mausnell.1 |
| Nawab Alim Ali Khan's | b. w. g. Hackney | ...11 | 0 Capt. Rega... 2 |
| Mr. Mausnell's..... | b. w. g. Salem Scud-der..... | 9 | 7 Mr. Hill ..... 3 |
| Mr Drummond's ..... | br. w. g. Hunting Horn..... | 9 | 7 Native..... 0 |
| Mr. Mausnell's ..... | br. w. m. Satanella ... | 8 | 7 Native..... 0 |

Time—3 min.

A "FREE HANDICAP" for Arabs on same terms as first Race.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Syed Ali Reza's | g. a. g. Wreck... | 10 | 0 Capt. Rega ..... 1 |
| " " | ch. a. h. Sunjin... | 9 | 2 Syed Mahomed 2 |
| Nawab Alim Ali Khan's | b. a. h. Suliman | 9 | 10 Mr. Hill..... 3 |
| Mr. Khox's ..... | ch. a. p. Perth ... | 7 | 7 Native..... 4 |

Time—1 min. 59 sec.

A "STEEPLE CHASE"—Rs. 150 from the Fund. All horses. Entrance Rs. 20. Steeple Chase course. Walers 11-7, all others 10st. To enter as in 1st Race. No maiden allowance; previous winners 7 lbs. extra.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Mausnell's | b. w. g. Warwick..... | 11 | 7 Native ..... 1 |
| Mr. Campbell's | b. w. g. Blackthorn..... | 11 | 7 Mr. Hartigan 2 |
| Mr. Symons's | b. w. g. Exhibition ..... | 11 | 7 Owner ..... 3 |
| Capt. Clubley's | b. w. g. King William .. | 11 | 7 Mr. Aylum... Fel |

"THE HACK HANDICAP" for untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance 10 Rs. ½ mile. Post entries. Winner of "Happy Thought" stakes excluded.

| | st. lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Rawlin's | b. w. g. Big Boo..... | 12 | 0 Owner ..... 1 |
| Mr. Campbell's | b. w. g. Old Gentlemen .. | 11 | 11 Mr. Turner... 2 |
| Mr. Hill's | b. w. g. Expert ..... | 11 | 11 Mr. Hartigan. 3 |

Time—28½ sec.

## THE JOUDHPORE "REBELLION."

WE learn from Ajmere that the dispute between the Raja of Joudhpore and his son, Zorawur Sing, has at last terminated, to the satisfaction apparently of all concerned. There has happily been no bloodshed, nor even any fighting, beyond demonstrations by the father and son. It appears that on the appearance of the Raja of Joudhpore and with him the Political Agent, Major Impey, accompanied by a strong force before the fortress of Nagore, into which Zorawur Sing had thrown himself, the Political Agent demanded permission to enter Nagore accompanied by a small escort, for the purpose of having an interview with the refractory son. Permission was readily granted; but the Political Agent was to proceed within alone. He met with a cordial reception; and after a lengthened conference it was agreed that the Raja should visit the son, with a view to the adjustment of the dispute between them. Ultimately matters were amicably arranged. The Raja of Joudhpore agreed to allow to his son the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 per annum for his personal use; that he was to disband his troops, surrender all his artillery, and retire to a jagheer in Marwar that would be set apart for his residence. Thus, by the tact and discretion of the Political Agent, was terminated a quarrel that might have given rise to very serious disturbances through out Marwar, when the sad misgovernment of that State is considered, and the chronic antagonistic feeling which has so long existed between the Thakoors and their suzerain the Maharaja of Joudhpore.—*Pioneer.*

## COLONEL CHESNEY ON AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(*Saturday Review*, July 20.)

THE caution which was given by Colonel Chesney in his able and interesting lecture at the United Service Institution against forming exaggerated estimates of the value of autumnal manœuvres comes at an opportune moment. Last year a marked disposition was shown by some newspaper correspondents to write about what went on as if these manœuvres resembled actual warfare in everything except bloodshed, while one ardent young tactician published an octavo volume in which the operations of each day's Aldershot campaign were recounted and described with the gravity of a Napier composing the history of the Peninsular war. Unless this sort of thing had been checked, we should probably this season have been deluged with inflated nonsense put forward as military criticism, and it is to be hoped that Colonel Chesney's lecture will have a good effect in this respect. Colonel Chesney began by reminding his hearers of Napoleon's apophthegm about the superiority of moral to physical qualities in war, which now-a-days would seem to have been lost sight of. To hear some people talk, they appear to imagine that one army is just as good as another, and that victory is a mere question of manœuvring and organization; but in reality the highest generalship consists, as it always has done, in bringing the troops into the proper state of mind for fighting, and courage is still the first quality needed in a soldier. Generals with force of character to infuse spirit into the troops they lead will, it is true, be usually men of power in other respects, and so the leading qualities for command are often found united. Further, as Colonel Chesney pointed out, there is a variety of other points in which the resemblance must fail between mimic and actual warfare. The conditions under which the former can be carried out must necessarily be restricted. When people propose, as they sometimes wildly do, that the two opposing forces should be cast loose at one another and allowed to fight it out without any definite instructions, they lose all sight of the inordinate expense, to take only one of many objections, which such a scheme would involve. For the two sides to fight without restriction as to time and ground, assumes that one side would drive the other from its base, according to the decision of the umpire, and therefore each party would need to be furnished not only with supplies of food on the line of its proper base, but with spare stocks of all necessaries on each flank, to be used according as it might be driven back in one direction or the other; for of course the notion that the British soldier and his cattle should be left without food for twenty-four hours is not to be seriously entertained. And, after all, what would be gained by this great additional expense? To follow up this imitation of actual warfare, we ought to suppose that one army gets altogether the better of the other, in which case the former would pursue its beaten adversary, and the latter would inevitably become more and more disorganized. Is this a thing to be imitated? and is it a healthy training to accustom British troops to disorganized retreat? But in fact these fanciful notions about making the manœuvres a complete imitation of real war fail to pieces as soon as seriously examined. For another thing, the idea that umpires can decide upon the effect of artillery is quite delusive; for, as Colonel Chesney pointed out, mere distance affords no criterion on this head; artillery fire may be destructive at two thousand yards, and it may be comparatively harmless at half that distance; it all depends on the lay of the ground and the amount of cover it affords, points which cannot be ascertained by a person looking from a distance. Last, but not least, the small number of the forces brought into the field necessarily gives an artificial character to the mimic warfare. It is quite inconceivable that the fate of England should ever depend on its power to resist an invasion of fifteen thousand men, and therefore the mode of campaigning adopted by tactical units of that strength must be quite different in its nature from what would take place if the country were really invaded. In that case the victory would not be won by the successful manœuvring of a couple of divisions, or by turning the flank of a little body of men posted on a hill.

Yet, on the other hand, the limited nature of the conditions practicable in mimic warfare need not disheartem us, for, after all, as the lecturer observed, there is an abundance of matter for experiment in these manœuvres, if we only employ them properly. The composition of the staff; whether our plan of organizing the divisional staffs *sur le champ* is effective; whether there should be separate staff officers for the different departments of the General's work all communicating directly with him, or whether he should be aided by a chief of the staff to collect all departmental business; whether the Control officers should communicate directly with the General or through his staff—that is, which of the two plans is found practically most convenient; the best technical composition of a brigade—that is, the number of battalions most suitable, and whether there should be demi-brigades; the best mode of organizing the transport and supply and camp equipments—all these things can be tested almost as well by manœuvres as in actual campaigns. The manœuvres should also help to solve the most important problem of all, What training do our auxiliary forces require, and what is the particular help we must look for from them in case of war? Another use of the manœuvres is, that they will serve to familiarize the country with the army; for as the soldiers come more before their countrymen, the sad and discreditable ignorance with regard to them which exists in many of our rural districts will vanish as this means of advertising the army is made use of. Last but not least, in camps of this sort men and officers, roughing it together, come to know more of each other than they would ever do in barrack life, and with that knowledge will come that perfect confidence between the best regimental officers and the best soldiers in the world which should be the sure and certain harbinger of victory.

It strikes us, too, that autumn manœuvres are especially valuable for people who are not blessed with imaginations, to which category must certainly belong the compiler of the old drill book. If you had asked these people whether they supposed that armies when campaigning would always move over level gravel plains, from which the smallest irregularity had been carefully removed before hand, they would no doubt have replied in the negative; yet their rules and regulations all assumed such conditions as the aim and object of military training. Anybody who entered the army in anti-Crimean days may recollect the fatuous performances which used to do duty for manœuvres, where a column would advance over a parade with a thin file of men walking on each side, supposed by a flight of fancy to represent light troops feeling the flanks, or the preposterous evolutions which went by the name of skirmishing. Had you asked the worthies who indulged in these absurdities whether they really thought that what they were doing represented in even the remotest degree any conceivable operations of actual war, they might perhaps have been puzzled to give a reply; but certainly it never appeared to occur to them that troops on a campaign did not always advance in long lines carefully dressed, with the artillery on either flank, and that in actual movements such things as walls, hedges, and rivers might possibly be met with. But take these men out for a fortnight's manœuvring on Chobham or Salisbury Plain, and then the facts are presented to their minds, and they perceive that the most perfect dressing of the ranks will not fill men's stomachs if the baggage is in the rear; that the breaking down of a cart may stop a column, and that troops cannot always march in step. All this comes to some men almost like a revelation, and what happens in these extreme cases happens in a lesser degree to all. These manœuvres set officers thinking, and give a practical turn to their thoughts, and if made proper use of in this way, British officers, already the most active and conscientious, may be made also the most intelligent and professionally accomplished of any army in the world.

## THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

IN the Newcastle-on-Tyne district coals of all kinds have advanced in price since the 1st of July. The prices are irregular. Households range from 14s. to 21s, according to quality, at the pits. Gas coals are from 14s. to 18s., and steam has a similar range. Manufacturing coals continue in great demand both for shipment and home consumption, and the duff heaps are filled up and sent away as made. Coke remains about £2 per ton for the present, and 35s per ton for next year's delivery. Of course these are the quoted prices; but many collieries in the gas, steam, and coke trades have long contracts running at low figures. They do not partake of the remarkably high prices current in the markets; at the same time the owners have to pay pitmen a considerably enhanced rate of wages. The Durham coal owners had a meeting with the miners' delegates on Friday in the Wood Memorial Building in this town. The men put in their claim for an advance of 15 per cent. The masters had offered to concede 10 per cent. of it last week, making an advance of 30 per cent. since last March. Before going into a discussion with regard to the extra 5 per cent. demanded, the owners at the outset asked if the members of the deputation were prepared to give any guarantee that in future the men would work more regularly than they had been doing in the past, as they still believed that the average working days of the miners in the county did not exceed eight per fortnight. Such a state of things entailed very heavy losses on the owners, they said, and hence they were most anxious to see an improvement at as early a period as possible. The deputation readily admitted, that, if true, such a procedure must be prejudicial to employers; but, at the same time, they called in question the accuracy of the return of the number of days' work averaged by the men in the fortnight. But although the delegates refused to guarantee any number of shifts in the fortnight the members of the Council, 190 in number, it was reported to the owners, had recently agreed to recommend to their respective constituents the propriety of attending their work as regularly as possible. The masters agreed to give the 15 per cent. advance to all underground workmen, including bank colliers, except pony putters (who are to be dealt with after the putting question has been settled in Northumberland), and 10 per cent. to the whole of the above-ground workmen—enginemen both above and below excepted. This advance to be on present prices, and to date from the pays commencing nearest to Monday, the 22nd, and Monday, the 29th of July. The dispute at Ryhope Colliery has been settled by arbitration, but the pitmen at Stanley Colliery have been out on strike this week. A meeting of delegates connected with the Northumberland Miners' Association was held in Newcastle on Thursday to consider the 10 per cent. advance which was a few days ago offered the Northumberland men by the members of the Coal Trade Association. It was resolved that the men accept the 10 per cent. offered by the coal-owners, but that while, for the sake of maintaining that good feeling which has so happily existed between the men and the employers, they agree to accept the offer of 10 per cent., they consider themselves entitled to the full amount asked—namely, 20 per cent., and nothing short of that will be entirely satisfactory, they state.

There were very fair arrivals of sailing vessels in the Tyne, Wear, and Hartlepool last week. But there is the same scarcity of small vessels, British and foreign. In consequence of this freights have rarely been so high in recent years for the small Danish and Swedish ports, and places in the Baltic and other parts of north Europe. Freights are also exceptionally high for nearly all the British by-ports. Small ships are especially difficult to engage for the British Channel. The long terms and low rates which prevailed in the northern coal ports in the spring of the year, and which were very ruinous to owners of small ships, who had the misfortune to have their vessels waiting to load coals, have evidently frightened small craft away, and coal merchants are likely to be a good deal embarrassed in carrying on their business in the by-ports until confidence is restored and little coasters are induced to come back again to the northern ports. A number of small Danish and Dutch vessels which used to take coals from the Tyne are now trading from the Firth to Forth. Coal turns generally are long, but exceptionally favourable, as terms for loading have had to be made with small coasting vessels lately. Home business from the Black Sea and Baltic continues to be wretchedly bad, and higher rates have therefore to be still paid to sailing ships and steamers taking out coals to those seas.

Notwithstanding, however, numerous drawbacks, all classes of colliery property are improving in value. Wherever new pits can be opened the works are being pushed on, and some old pits which have not been worked for years, on account of their failure as commercial undertakings at the time, it is reported, will be re-opened. The great scheme for draining the Wallsend collieries on the northern banks of the Tyne of water is being carried out in a modified form. Hebburn Colliery, on the south side of the Tyne, has been cleared of water some time, and it is now a successful undertaking yielding a considerable quantity of coals weekly. There is a large reserve of coals in the drowned out Wallsend collieries. But it would appear as if more powerful pumping machinery than that which is now employed will have to be used before they can be cleared of water so as to resume work.

In the Wolverhampton district the ironmasters are giving official printed authority to the advances quoted on change. Messrs. G. and W. Underhill, iron-merchants, of Wolverhampton, have now issued the list of prices that was promised in a former circular. While they quote Staffordshire branded bars from 16*l.* to 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, sheets are none of them lower than 23*l.*; doubles, 24*l.* 10*s.*; and lattins, 26*l.* Superior thin sheets range, as to singles, from 26*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* 10*s.*; doubles, from 28*s.* to 32*l.* 10*s.*; and lattins, from 29*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* These are extraordinary prices, and far exceed any quotations ever before existing, even for only a brief while. Directly the iron has received treatment of any kind from the manufacturer outside the walls of the ironworks, then additions much beyond the range usual in ordinary times appear in the list. For instance, common galvanized sheets are 35*l.* for singles, 27*l.* for doubles, and 39*l.* for lattins, while best G. O. galvanized sheets move from 46*l.* to 48*l.*, and on to 50*l.* Then we find that the blacksmith who would now purchase a warranted anvil must pay for it at the rate of 35*s.* per cwt. Nor is the list less remarkable in respect of such goods, for instance, as tin plates. Charcoal I. C. in a perfect state are as high as 50*s.* a box, which is about a guinea a box dearer than they were a twelve month ago. The rise last year over 1870 was only 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* High as these prices are, alike for iron and ironcoated, either with spelter or with tin, there does not seem to be any probability of lower quotations prevailing, certainly for several weeks to come. Galvanized goods that were put up 10 per cent. only on Friday, will to-day be put up a further 10 per cent., making a total advance this month of 20 per cent. The 10 per cent. only would leave the manufacturers great losers. Circulars, also, will be in customers' hands to-day from the tinplate and the japan firms and the tube makers, all announcing specific advances.

Our Barrow-in-Furness Correspondent reports that no better evidence is required to show the great confidence which exists between masters and men in that district than the ready way in which the wages of the employed have been raised consequent upon the improved demand for iron and steel and the corresponding rise in prices. At most works 10 per cent. advance has been given. The difficulty in obtaining workmen at the new iron shipbuilding establishments is interfering most materially with the progress of the construction of vessels, which are wanted as soon as possible. The wages paid are good, and in some cases are above the average given at other works. Higher prices are given for pig iron, and orders continue both numerous and extensive. Recently, one of the works in the district purchased something like 60,000 tons of Spanish ore for mixing purposes, and this is now being imported. The vigour of the American demand for steel rails is maintained, and as the railway companies in Canada and the United States are re-laying their lines with this material, there seems every probability that this demand will extend over a long period. The miners at many works have had their wages raised, and are now in receipt of about 6*s.* a day. The shipping trade is extremely active, and freights are considerably higher than they were a short time ago. Engineering works are fully employed, and foundries have orders in hand the completion of which will find work for some time.—The *Times.*

## THE COST OF LIVING.

(*Spectator*, July 20.)

THE panic about prices caused by the sudden and excessive rise in the price of coals, the incessant recurrence of strikes, and a quantity of sensational writing about both of them, is, we think, a little sharper than it need be. People with limited incomes seem to be horror-struck, to believe that because coal has risen, and gold is "falling," and labourers are striking, and the country is very prosperous, therefore there will be a sudden rise in the price of everything, and that by Christmas their incomes may be worth about half what they were worth last year. The apprehension is not unnatural, is indeed well founded as to the ultimate course of affairs, but it is much exaggerated as to the nearness of the dreaded result. The world is much more conservative even as to prices than timid people imagine. The coal famine which has so frightened the public is to a great extent the result of an accident,—the sudden increase in the demand for coal for the iron trade which has cleared off the stocks at the pit, and for a moment caused the demand to exceed the supply, thus enabling, and indeed compelling the masters to charge new purchasers enormous rates. This cannot, however, last long. There is no exhaustion of coal, no diminution in the quantity procurable, no change beyond a rise of wages in the cost of production; and as profits are very large we hear of collieries dividing forty per cent.—and wages are very high, supplies must soon be procurable sufficient to bring down the price. Now collieries will be opened and new labourers take to the trade. Meanwhile people must buy cheaper coal, mix coke with it, use fire-balls, allowance their kitchens, and put in force all those devices by which good housewives contrive to readjust their incomes to any new demand. That manufacturers will suffer severely for a time is possible, but most private persons waste coal so much that a very little more care, or a permanently useful expenditure on economic stoves, will enable them to endure for one year a demand of 40*s.* a ton for the best Wallsend. The difference will not exceed an ordinary increase in the income-tax, and the great laws of supply and demand can be trusted more fully than Mr. Lowe. As to the increase in other things, it will tend very much to correct itself. The complaining housewives forget that while a few things have risen in price a great many others have as distinctly declined, that the effect of all this resort to machinery which has so raised the price of coal is to lower the price of all manufactured articles. Rent has not seriously risen of late years, exceptin one or two districts, the great cities being over-built, and the price of houses in the little towns kept down by the emigration from them to the great cities and the countrysides. Bread, though a little higher than it was ten years ago, is very much cheaper than it was in the time of the last generation, when 80*s.* a quarter was a common price for wheat. Clothing, though dearer than before the American war, is very much cheaper than it was forty years since. Furniture costs less by 30 per cent. than it did fifteen years ago, though we use very much more and lighting has been reduced more than 100 per cent. Every luxury of food except meat, and milk, with its products, such as butter and cheese, including tea, coffee, and sugar, has been reduced by legislation more than 100 per cent., while it is probable that with the great hay harvest and root harvest of this year meat and milk will remain stationary for some time to come. The fall in the value of gold, though it continues and may increase in pace, has not as yet exceeded one-half per cent. per annum, and is diminished by the enormous expansion which the influx itself, as well as the new habits of mankind—the habit, for instance, of working in huge partnerships—has given to every description of trade, manufacture, or business. The fall looks more severe when old figures are constrasted with those of a year like this, but if we compare seven years with seven years, and confine the comparison to raw materials, we shall find that it does not exceed the proportion we have stated. As long as the rise is not too swift, everything will adjust itself, the man who is doing anything getting more for his work, even though he spends more to obtain what he wants. A large section even of those who possess fixed incomes will suffer little from the rise, the price of Consols, for example, being inflated by the abundance of gold, just as the price of cotton is. All receivers of wages will distinctly benefit by the rise in price, and so by and bye must that discontented class the agriculturists, for although the price of their corn is fixed by the Russian harvest, and not by the English demand, the effect of a fall in gold extends to the whole world, and the price of their produce, corn excepted, must rise with that of labour and of all other commodities.

It is only during the time of readjustment that serious inconvenience will be felt, and that can be encountered in most instances by a little more economy and painstaking. This is an era of waste. People tell each other complainingly of the small incomes on which their fathers lived, and entirely forget to describe how little their fathers wanted, how they valued their moveable property, how seldom they renewed anything, how long they made carpets last, how jealous they were of anything approaching to household waste. One-half the things which the middle-class, even the poorer middle-class, think necessaries are not necessaries at all, but luxuries conducing very little to the amenity of their lives. Even now when, as *Punch* said, "the one thing dearer than life is living," it is astonishing with how little money the few families who keep up the old tradition contrive to get along. The clergy, for instance, who of all classes will feel the change most severely, their incomes being dependent on the price of corn, which of all prices will rise most slowly, have for thirty years set an example of good domestic management which the whole middle class would have done well to follow, and will follow if prices press on them so hard. Life in those quiet vicarages, supported on, say £80 a quarter, is neither uncivilized, nor gloomy, nor distasteful, is very often much more pleasant than life in houses maintained on three times the money. If a rise of prices were to force us all back towards the old frugality and reluctance to spend, it would do us all good; but the rise will, in fact, be too gradual, and counteracted by too many influences, such as the increase of business and profit, and communication with new countries, to affect in any perceptible way the national habits. The rise we should chiefly dread is the one which has occurred so extensively on the Continent, a rise in house-rent, which in many capitals has trebled; but there is as yet little sign of this in England, except in districts like Belgravia and the fashionable quarters of very great cities, where no rise in price matters much to men flushed with new prosperity. To the majority of persons the tendency of rent to rise, which is undoubted,—bricks, wood, and builders' labour all increasing in price—is counteracted by their willingness, a willingness entirely confined to England, to go away from the towns, to give up general society in consideration of other comforts. If a man's rent rises in London, he goes ten miles a-field, and corrects his outgoings that way, and he can continue the process up to the point at which the time and health lost in travelling involve too heavy a tax on his means. There is an immense belt of country round London, for instance, quite within the "practicable" distance, and still unfilled, and till it is filled the power of building on comparatively cheap sites keeps the frental of houses upon the dear sites within endurable limits. Failing a rise in rent of the Continental kind, there is nothing that we see in the prospect before us to alarm the majority of people, or affect them with more than a temporary annoyance, caused by the difficulty of adjusting prices, salaries, and fees which are fixed in part by use and wont, and in part by the reluctance to make a charge in fractional parts of a coin. The clergy and those who live on annuities will suffer most, but even on them the screw will be very gradually pressed down, and they will have some compensations in the improved chances which will open before their children and their friends.


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 25 | 38 8 | 34 0 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 47 8 | 42 0 | 30 |
| 35 | 48 0 | 42 0 | 52 8 | 46 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 54 0 | 47 0 | 58 8 | 51 0 | 40 |
| 45 | 60 0 | 53 0 | 65 0 | 57 0 | 45 |
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W. BALMON,
Acting Collector and President Local Fund Committee.
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